Develop Israel with Israel Bonds

FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1958

THE JERUSALEM POST

12 Pages

PRICE: 250 PRUTA
VOL. XXXIV, No. 9154

FLY TWA to FRANKFURT

U.S., USSR Experts On Way to Geneva Talks

Meeting Said Technical

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — U.S. experts on the Western panel for the East-West technical talks on nuclear tests left on Thursday afternoon for Geneva where the conference is scheduled to open on July 1.

This followed a U.S. communication to the Soviet Union that as far as they were concerned the talks would proceed as usual.

The American Ambassador in Moscow, Mr. Llewelyn Thomas, delivered the U.S. reply to the latest Russian note to the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Andrei Gromyko, in the morning.

At the same time the Soviet News Agency "Tass" announced Thursday that Professor Huiubei, a Rumanian atomic scientist, will take part in the conference.

The State Department spokesman, Mr. Lincoln White, told a press conference that the note meant that "we are telling the Soviets that this is a technical and not a political meeting. It is necessary before any political commitments can be made to know what the problem of detection is and that this meeting is held without prejudice to the position of either side."

Ike Meets Advisers

Earlier in the day President Eisenhower conferred with his chief military and diplomatic disarmament advisers on the meaning of the sudden Soviet threat to boycott East-West technical talks slated to begin at Geneva next Tuesday, July 1.

(On Wednesday the Soviet sent the U.S. an *aide-mémoire* in which it asked for an American assurance that the talks on nuclear disarmament would be subordinate to the solution of the task of the immediate cessation of tests of nuclear weapons everywhere. Otherwise, the document broadcast over Moscow radio said, "there is no need to sent experts to that conference."

(The statement was evoked by the policy outlined recently by U.S. Secretary of State Dulles who made it clear that any agreement reached at Geneva would not necessarily commit the U.S. to suspending nuclear tests.)

U.S. Not Bound

Mr. Dulles had told a press conference earlier on Thursday that the Soviet Union was obviously trying to obtain an indication that if the technical talks were held the U.S. would be bound to suspend testing irrespective of the results of the talks

"We have consistently refused to do that," the Secretary of State observed. The technical talks might facilitate suspension of tests but would not bind the U.S. to do so.

PETAH TIVKA BEAT GREEK POSTIR 2-1

HAIFA. — The Petah Tikva Hapoel soccer eleven beat the Greek Postir team 2-1 (1-0) here on Thursday night. In a second game the Brazilian Flamengo eleven beat Hapoel Tel Aviv by 7-0, (1-0).

'War of Worlds' Panics Portugal

LISBON (Reuter). — A radio version of the H. G. Wells novel "The War of the Worlds" on Wednesday night caused alarm among many listeners in Portugal who had not heard an announcement at the beginning that it was fiction.

Police stopped the broadcast — by a private radio station — after listeners had summoned fire brigades and deluged newspapers with telephone enquiries.

Bid to Launch New U.S. Satellite Fails

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (Reuter). — The U.S. on Thursday failed in an attempt to launch another satellite-carrying Vanguard rocket into space.

The 72-foot rocket, carrying a 20-inch satellite, soared straight up from its launching pad at Cape Canaveral and was out of sight within 40 seconds. But 18 minutes after the launching the Navy said the second stage of the Vanguard failed to ignite, after it had reached an altitude of 35 miles.

This would cause the satellite, like two other 20-inch spheres launched in previous abortive attempts, to plunge back into the earth's atmosphere and be burned up by friction. The Navy announcement gave no reason for the failure.

There are now four artificial satellites in space — Explorer I, Explorer III, Vanguard I and Sputnik III. Explorer III, launched by the Army on March 26, is expected to plunge to earth today (Friday).

Ike Message Pledges Support for U.N.

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — President Eisenhower in a message to Congress on Thursday pledged continued vigorous support of the U.S. to the U.N. in its peace-making efforts.

In his annual report to Congress on U.S. activities in the U.N. last year, the Chief Executive paid a warm tribute to Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold.

The President also charged the USSR with trying to start an artificial war scare and increase tensions in the Turkish-Syrian dispute. He cited the U.N. Emergency force in the Gaza Strip as a deterrent to threats to the peace.

De Gaulle Leaving For Algeria Tuesday

PARIS (Reuter). — General de Gaulle has advanced his second visit to Algeria by a day and it will now take place from July 1 to July 3, it was officially announced in Paris on Thursday.

He was originally due to leave Paris on July 2, returning on July 4.

The General on Thursday presided over a meeting of a special ministerial committee which is drawing up plans for constitutional reforms to be put to the nation in a referendum this autumn. Sources close to the Prime Minister's office said that November 9, suggested by the press as a likely date for the general elections which will follow the referendum if the new constitution is approved, was "plausible."

(See Maurice Carr—P. 5)

Moslem Footballer Murdered in Lyons

LYONS, (Reuter). — Algerian nationalists killed a Moslem footballer, Mohammed Kefti, 28, because he played in a local French team, police reported in Lyons Thursday.

Kefti's body was fished out of a river near here. He had been strangled with a rope.

Mapai Appoints 3-Man Body On Coalition

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Mapai Secretariat in a joint meeting with the Prime Minister and Mapai Cabinet Ministers on Thursday afternoon appointed a three-man committee to contact other coalition parties and the National Religious Party in connection with the latter's decision on Tuesday to quit the Government coalition.

The committee consists of the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Kaddish Luz; the Minister of Labour, Mr. Mordecai Namir; and the Chairman of the Coalition Executive, Mr. Akiva Govrin, M.K.

The National Religious Party executive committee on Thursday night approved the party leadership's decision to leave the coalition. The Minister for Religious Affairs, Mr. Moshe Haim Shapiro, and the Deputy Minister, Mr. Z. Warhaftig told the meeting that the party could not compromise its religious principles on the question of the determination of Jewish identity.

It is understood that the resignation of the party's two Ministers, Mr. Shapiro and the Minister of Posts Mr. Burg, will be tendered to the Prime Minister on Friday following Dr. Burg's return from abroad late Thursday night.

In political circles the "crisis" is regarded with equanimity, even among the members of the National Religious Party itself. It is believed that Mr. Shapiro's decision to leave the Government was prompted by the tabling of a non-confidence motion in the Knesset by Mr. Binyamin Mintz of Poalei Agudat Yisrael, on the question of the entry of a person's nationality in his identity card. The motion which was scheduled for discussion in the Knesset for next Monday would have placed the National Religious Party in an awkward position, unless it, too took some action.

Labour Intends To Modify Cyprus Plan

LONDON, (Reuter). — The British Labour party gave notice to the Government Thursday that it intends to modify the current British plan for Cyprus.

The "shadow" Labour Colonial Secretary, Mr. James Callaghan, first speaker for the Opposition in a debate on Cyprus in the House of Commons, made it clear that the Labour party views the latest proposals with definite reservations.

The implication of his statement is that a Labour Government would seek to modify the present British plan by giving Cyprus an overall legislature elected from a common Greek and Turkish register, in addition to the separate Greek and Turkish assemblies now planned.

Prime Minister Harold Macmillan Thursday had a private talk with Sir Hugh Foot, Governor of Cyprus, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, the Foreign Secretary, and Mr. Lennox Boyd, the Colonial Secretary. The talk preceded a Cabinet meeting.

On Wednesday night Sir Hugh gave a private all-party meeting of Members of Parliament his own views on the British Government's new plan for the future of the island. The meeting was later attended and addressed by Mr. Zenon Rossides, diplomatic representative of Archbishop Makarios. According to a well-informed source, he said: "We have rejected the plan because it makes for division and separation and emphasized the differences between the two communities."

In Cyprus itself, the population, sweltering in temperatures reaching 105 F., faced a soft drinks famine with the closure of a Greek carbon dioxide gas works in the Turkish quarter of Nicosia. The factory closed because Greek employees refused to go to work within the Turkish sector of the island's capital. Soft drink manufacturers were trying to obtain gas cylinders from countries throughout the Middle East.

Beirut Diplomats Tell Chamoun Not to Solicit U.S. or U.K. Aid

Dag Has Cautious Hopes

UNITED NATIONS.—Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, the U.N. Secretary-General, returned Thursday from his Lebanese mission as diplomats indicated cautious optimism that a peaceful settlement would be found for the crisis.

There was no official information in New York about the results of Mr. Hammarskjold's conferences in Beirut and Cairo and Western diplomatic sources could not confirm reports that Lebanon had asked for a U.N. emergency force to seal off the frontier with Syria.

Usually reliable informants said the odds were against a special U.N. session and it was not even certain that the Secretary-General's report would make it necessary to summon a new Security Council meeting. They said it was not improbable he might prefer to continue to handle the situation as he thought best.

The informants added that Mr. Hammarskjold's recommendations on the basis of his Middle East talks would almost certainly be accepted by Western Governments.

It was understood there had already been consultations on expanding the observation group to 500 men and a formal move in that direction was possible before any thought was given to establishing an emergency "police" force.

Mr. Hammarskjold declined to answer questions on his arrival in New York, but in an impromptu statement said he had gone to Lebanon to get the observation group "going in an effective way and as a useful part of the general U.N. effort."

He added: "I think I can safely say that it has got off to a very satisfactory start indeed."

He said it was hoped by the introduction of the unarmed U.N. observers "to improve the situation on which there were complaints in the Security Council so that, for the future, infiltration or traffic in arms, which the Security Council wishes to avoid, will be avoided through their activities."

The Secretary-General said his trips to Amman, Jerusalem and Cairo were a useful roundup "in view of the various obligations which the U.N. has in that region."

A communique released Thursday in New York and Beirut said the U.N. observation group in Lebanon has completed its first organization stage and there are 94 observers in the field supported by vehicles and appropriate administrative staff.

It was the first communique issued by the group which has been given the initials UNOGIL (United Nations Observation Group in Lebanon).

The "New York Times" reported from Washington Thursday that military experts at the Pentagon are strongly averse to a U.S. military involvement in Lebanon. Defence Department sources said that if a U.N. police force were sent to seal Lebanon's frontiers protectively, it should be manned by personnel of smaller countries.

In view of Soviet threats to regard a U.N. force as "aggressive," it was suggested that it would be best to

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)

BELGIAN CABINET TAKES OFFICE

BRUSSELS (UPI). — The new Belgian Government was sworn in by King Baudouin on Thursday.

Prime Minister Gaston Eyskens presented his Social-Christian Cabinet to the King shortly before noon.

The Social-Christians control the Senate but lack a majority in the Chamber. Survival of the Government will depend on the attitude of the Liberals.

Marine Replacements Sail for Mediterranean

WASHINGTON (UPI). — A fresh force of 1,700 Marine replacements left for the Mediterranean Thursday from Morehead City, North Carolina. Their arrival will permit the return to the U.S. of an equal number of men who have served their tour of duty in the Middle East.

However, on May 3 a battalion of Marines, labelled "replacements," sailed for the Mediterranean. After their arrival it was decided they should remain as a permanent part of America's strength in that area. There are now 3,500 battle-ready Marines with the Fleet, instead of the previous 1,700 to 1,800.

The Sixth Fleet normally has about 50 ships. Now it boasts 74 vessels, four of which have joined the force in the last two weeks. They include three large aircraft carriers, instead of the usual two, each mounting about 75 planes. There are also two cruisers, 23 destroyers, seven destroyer escorts, three submarines, 15 amphibious landing ships and more than a score of miscellaneous vessels.

MORE SHOOTING FLARES IN BEIRUT

BEIRUT, (Reuter). — Scattered firing broke out in Beirut late Thursday night and the rattle of machine gun fire resounded over the city as insurgents and the army engaged in street fighting in the rebel-held areas.

Occasional explosions sounded through the night.

Shooting was still going on towards midnight with still no definite indication as to whether the fighting was one of the usual sniping battles or the start of the rebel offensive which had been threatened for the past two days.

An Indian army U.N. observer was injured early Thursday when his jeep struck a mine near the Syrian border.

The observer was Major Catanan Rhibit Bhide. He was taken to the American University Hospital in Beirut where his injuries were said to be superficial.

His jeep ran over the mine in the Rashava area of the southern Bekaa valley, about 13 kms. from the Syrian border.

There was another observer in the jeep at the time of the incident. He was unhurt. His name and nationality are not yet known.

N. Celebes Rebel Capital Falls

JAKARTA (UPI). — Government forces Thursday captured the North Celebes rebel capital of Menado, an official announcement said.

Indonesian army spokesman Lt. Col. Rudy Pirngadie said government troops of the combined services swept through the hamlet of Kapuragi, on the outskirts of Menado, and then the invasion spearhead drove on to Menado itself, entering the city at 1100 hours local time.

The announcement, broadcast by Jakarta Radio, gave no further details.

Menado's fall came 10 days after the government started its main offensive to crush the rebellion in its last stronghold.

Death of Mrs. Halpern

We regret to announce the death in the early hours of this morning of Emily Halpern in her 51st year, wife of Dr. George Halpern and mother of Lea Ben Dor.

'WON'T SOLVE DEADLOCK'

By H.A.R. PHILBY
Special Cable to The Jerusalem Post

BEIRUT. — President Chamoun has been strongly advised by diplomatic circles here not to press an appeal to Britain and the U.S. for military help to the Lebanon.

It is argued that even if British and American forces came under the U.N. label, another explosion of anti-Western feeling throughout the Arab world would be inevitable. The U.N. cover would be regarded by Arabs as the thinnest possible camouflage for imperialist intent.

94 U.N. Observers

The U.N. observers here, now numbering 94, have covered a large area, but by no means the whole country. Apart from one team which had warning shots fired across the bows of its jeep by tribesmen, who had never heard of the U.N., and apart from the Indian observer slightly injured Thursday by a mine, the observers have had a friendly reception from Government and Opposition alike. Their mere presence is likely to deter the smuggling of arms by making it more difficult to operate undetected. But to seal the frontier completely a much larger force would be required. The Lebanese Government is thinking in terms of 5,000 men and more.

Opposition to President

Even were the frontier completely sealed and all prospects of intervention from any quarter ruled out, the internal struggle would still continue. The leader of the National Front, Abdullah Yafi, told me on Tuesday that all sections of the opposition still insist on the immediate resignation of the President. There is no sign whatever from the Palace that the President is prepared to comply. Although all outside observers agree that there is no chance whatever of President Chamoun standing for another term of office, the Opposition affects to disbelieve it, with how much sincerity it is impossible to say. Their suspicion of Chamoun is so ingrained they suspect he will yet pull a last-minute rabbit from his hat and foist his candidature on the Chamber.

They assert they are perfectly prepared to see the struggle through and keep the country in its present state of turmoil until their demand has been met. One main obstacle to a solution is that both sides have opened their mouths so wide that any compromise must mean loss of face all round. That would not be of great moment if the nominal leaders were in full control; but are they? Civilian supporters of both the government and opposition are armed to the teeth, and it is possible that even if the leaders agreed to a compromise solution, a hard core would remain on either side determined to fight it out to the end.

CHAMOUN THE TIGER

BEIRUT (UPI). — It is said to be three weeks since President Chamoun left his palace in the heart of Beirut. There he meets his governors, and directs the overall strategy of the fight. Beginning the shooting in Beirut last week he manned the windows of his palace with a rifle at his shoulder.

At the age of 57, he is a strongly built, youthful figure. The seven weeks of the crisis have revealed a stubborn courage and steady nerve.

CHAMOUN

Nearly six years ago he came to power with a reputation of impeccable nationalism — he was jailed by the French in 1943 — and a hostility all forms of corruption. It is said that on all outward appearances he should be leaving office under a charge of having subordinated his country to western influence and of having permitted corruption to flourish just as vigorously as in the days of his predecessors.

When the dust has settled, his countrymen will assess him at his true worth and recognize that whatever his mistakes, he was brave and faithful to his friends and able beyond the general run of Lebanese politicians. His middle name is Nimr—tiger. He is certainly a tiger when it comes to a fight.

U.N. ENDS PROBE ON SYRIAN BORDER

TIBERIAS. — U.N. Observers, accompanied by the Israel representative to the M.A.C., Rav-Seren S. Tafner, completed their investigation on Wednesday's shooting incident which took place 250 yards from the Syrian border, near Kibbutz Daphne.

Two Syrian bullet containers were found and also the ring of a kaffiyeh.

Traces that a wounded man had apparently been dragged along by two others were also discovered leading to the Syrian border.

Judging by various signs, it is assumed that at least three Syrians suffered injuries during the shooting.

On a spot nearby, tracks of seven persons and the 21 sheep which the Syrians abandoned in Israel territory were found. Most of the sheep drowned in the Dan brook while the shepherds fled across the border.

Soviet Troops Leaving Rumania

VIENNA (Reuter). — Radio Bucharest announced on Thursday that withdrawal of Soviet troops from western areas of Rumania had begun.

For some weeks it has been reported from Rumania that, in accordance with a decision to withdraw its troops from Rumania approved by the Warsaw Pact in May, the Soviet Union has been moving its garrison out of Rumania.

MANDELBAUM GATE

Mandelbaum Gate will be closed as from Friday afternoon until Monday morning on the occasion of the Moslem Feast of Id el Adha, the Feast of Sacrifice.

I.L.O. Expels Hungarians

GENEVA (UPI).—The entire Hungarian delegation was expelled from the 79-nation International Labour Organization session meeting here on Thursday. The verdict which covered government, employers and workers delegations was passed by a two-thirds majority with both Yugoslavia and Poland voting against the expulsion.

The votes were taken after a debate in which the Hungarian Government was bitterly criticized for the execution of Mr. Imre Nagy and General Pal Maleter.

Mr. James P. Mitchell, U.S. Secretary of Labour, said the conference was the "first agency of the U.N. to meet since these tragic events" and had "no course but to give the fullest possible expression to its indignation.

Kept from Sessions

The vote means that the Hungarians are debarred from taking any further part in the present session.

In Britain, the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, which represents upwards of eight million workers, issued a statement in London on Wednesday in which it denounced the "ruthless and uncivilized treatment of Imre Nagy and other leaders of the 1956 Hungarian rebellion." It added that "in common with free men and women throughout the world we are shocked by the treachery of the arrests, the mockery of the secret trial and the savage executions."

In Vienna a requiem mass for Nagy and Maleter was solemnized on Thursday in St. Stephens Cathedral.

Lahej Troops Flee To Yemen With Arms, Cash

ADEN (UPI). — A considerable part of the regular army of the Sultanate of Lahej deserted to Yemen Thursday, taking with it a large portion of the state treasury, it was reported here.

The Aden Government announced that a local military commander and his entire garrison deserted, taking their vehicles, weapons and a "substantial amount" of the treasury with them.

Lahej is one of the semi-autonomous sultanates in Britain's West Aden Protectorate.

The deserters, believed to number about 70, bolted from their post at Alhauta. The regular army of the Sultanate numbers some 600 men and earlier reports had indicated that the entire army had crossed into Yemen.

There were unconfirmed reports here that the British army would take over control in Lahej, which is about 25 miles north of Aden.

B.G. Decorates Bourges-Maunoury

TEL AVIV. — Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion on Thursday night affixed a golden platoon leaders emblem on M. Maurice Bourgès-Maunoury in recognition of his aid to Israel, at a garden party in M. Bourgès-Maunoury's honour in Gan Hakirya.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

Twenty-three persons were killed Thursday night in a train accident at Canada junction, near Johannesburg, according to first reports.

Circassians to Be Conscripted

Jerusalem Post Reporter

KAFR KAMA. — A letter from Mr. David Ben-Gurion, accepting the proposal of the head of this Circassian village that young Circassian men be subject to compulsory military service, was handed on Thursday to the Chairman of the Local Council by the Military Governor of Galilee.

The Chairman of the Council, Mr. Abdul Aziz Shugan, had written to the Minister of Defence requesting this step and reminding him of the Circassian community's participation, at the side of the Jewish forces, during the War of Liberation.

In his reply, Mr. Ben-Gurion expressed his gratitude for and appreciation of Mr. Shugan's proposal and informed him that he had decided to accept the proposal, out of esteem for Circassian courage, and would shortly instruct the Ministry of Defence to implement it.

Kafr Kama has 1,200 inhabitants. It is one of the two Circassian villages in Israel, the other being Reihaniya in Upper Galilee.

Ghana Parl't Surveys Links with Israel

ACCRA, (INA). — Ghana-Israel relations were reviewed in the National Assembly here in a message proroguing the first Parliament.

The Governor General said plans were in hand for setting up an Embassy in Israel. Special arrangements had been made with Israel concerning the provision of expert technical advice for development projects, a shipping company with Israel partners had been established and a nautical college, on lines recommended by Israel experts, was being set up.

(Amman radio's political commentator said Thursday night: "It seems that Nasser came a bit late with his agreement with Nkrumah (Ghana's Premier) as Golda Meir had preceded him in reaching an agreement with Ghana long before.)

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THE COMMITTEE

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Tickets available at: HAIFA — Yuval-Ginsburg; NAHARIYA — Steinberg Library; RAMAT GAN — Rechnitz Rehov Bialik; KIRYAT HAIM — Va'adat Hatarbut of the Histadrut; TEL AVIV — Rococo, Kinat; JERUSALEM — Cahana; NAHARIYA — Signal.

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Social & Personal

The President on Thursday received the Argentine Ambassador, Dr. Gregorio Topolevsky, who presented him with a personal message from the President of Argentina.

The President on Thursday extended his greetings and felicitations to the Moslem and Druse communities on the occasion of the Feast of Id el-Adha.

The President on Thursday received Prof. Saie Baron of Columbia University, and Mrs. Baron.

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A reception in honour of the new Austrian Minister, Dr Ernst Lueginayer, was tendered by the Israel-Austria Friendship League at BOA House, Tel Aviv, on Thursday evening. The gathering was addressed by Dr. Herzl Berger M.K., Mr. Shlomo Peristein, M.K., and Mr. Meir Faerber, Chairman of the League.

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Thursday's visitors to Mrs. Paula Ben-Gurion who is convalescing at the Jerusalem Hadassah Hospital following an operation, inc uded the Mayor of Beersheba and Mrs. Touviahu and Mesdames Bernhard Zondek, Esther Rubin and Sarah Varkonyi.

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Mr. S. Levin has been appointed economic adviser to the Israel Ministry in Tokyo.

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The French Consul General in Jerusalem, M. Andre Faveresu, on Thursday tendered a cocktail party in honour of the outgoing Belgian Consul General, M. Alain Thysebaert. With 18 members of the Order present, M. Thysebaert was made an officer of the Legion of Honour.

•

Mr. Isidore Nagler, Vice-President of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, of the U.S., was Thursday guest of honour at a luncheon tendered by the Histadrut Executive. Mr. and Mrs. Nagler visited the Beilinson Hospital to call on Mrs. Golda Meir.

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Mr. A. H. Silverman, Secretary of the United Synagogue, London, and Mrs. Silverman on Tuesday and Wednesday visited groups of settlers from Britain in Kfar Hanasst and Lavee.

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The Argentine Ambassador, Dr. G. Topolevsky, is to open an exhibition of photographs by Mr. A. Wold, of Argentina, on Sunday, June 29, at noon, at Beit Sokolow, Tel Aviv.

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The Tel Aviv Journalists Association is to hold its annual general meeting on Sunday, June 29, at 3.15 p.m. in Beit Sokolow. The meeting is to be addressed by the President of the Supreme Court, Justice Olshan.

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The ball of the Anti-Tuberculosis League will take place on Saturday night at the Holyland Hotel. A limited number of tickets are available at the hotel box office. Special Hamekasher buses will leave from Terra Sancta at 9-10 p.m. and return from the hotel at 12.30-2 a.m. Sherut taxis will run from the Israel Taxi Service on Mea Yehuda Street all evening.

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Dr. Christian B. Anfinsen, of the National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland, who is in Israel as guest of the Weizmann Institute of Science, is to lecture on "Protein Structure in Relation to Function" on Sunday, June 29, at 4 p.m. in the Wix Auditorium, Rehovot.

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BIRTHS

Benny and Ruth Arnon (nee Herasticki, formerly of London) are happy to announce the birth of a daughter, Vered Sheva, Moshav Tekuma, Negev.

•

SCHOR — To Hanna (nee Edelmann) and Beri Schor, at the Kirya Maternity Hospital on June 26, 1958 — a son.

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Sat., July 5, 8.30 p.m.
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FESTIVAL BALLET
of the Israel National
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Sun., July 6, 8.30 p.m.
Doors will be closed 10 minutes before the performance. Tickets at the Opera House box office from 10-1 and 4-6 p.m. Tel. 37760, as well as on the evening of the performance.

VISITORS GALLERY: Samuel H. Daroff

Labour of Love All Year Long

The same City of Brotherly Love that produced a Frederic Mann also produced a Samuel Daroff. Philadelphia, Penna., has the third largest Jewish community in the U.S. ($65,000), and from its pockets this year will come $4.2 for the United Jewish Appeal, thanks in a large measure to the constant plugging of Mr. Daroff and men of his calibre.

"It's a labour of love," he says. It would have to be, because soliciting funds is a year-round job.

"I don't think most people give enough," says Mr. Daroff, who is 1958 U.J.A. National Cash Chairman. "A few go overboard in their giving. It's like everything else. You got good givers and bad givers. They come to meetings, listen to speeches, like guys go to synagogue. They don't have to listen to the Rabbi to know what to do. This soliciting is not a utopia. Some people hide away and you got to seek 'em out."

Most American Jews, says Mr. Daroff, feel that the U.J.A. "is kind of a moral tax they pay so Israel can survive and grow.... If Israel, God forbid, falls, we'd be in an unfavourable position in the eyes of the world after 2,000 years of persecution.

"Unfortunately for my brothers, I'm neglecting the business what with Bonds (member of Executive Committee), Hebrew University with their drives, Technion with their drives. It's not only the U.J.A. Put all these things together and you got a year-long job."

Men's Garments

The business he speaks of is H. Daroff and Sons, largest producers of popular priced men's clothes in the U.S. and makers of the 'Botany 500' line. The yearly turnover is $42m. ($6.8m. more than the total mid-year U.J.A. cash receipts).

"Tailored by Daroff" is a label that appears on 750,000 garments sold in 2,000 stores throughout the U.S. every year.

Mr. Daroff is the Secretary Treasurer of the firm.

"I don't think Israel's got the full know-how to make ready-made clothes at popular prices. They need more machinery too. People say, 'Why don't you come over here and start something.' I tell them it would be hard to make an economic success. The Israelis themselves have to do it here. We had Israelis over to our plant. We showed them everything.

"This country doesn't wear suits. They wear slacks and sports shirts. The average guy doesn't have a wardrobe full of suits. You'd have to put it on a production basis. It's too small a country. I doubt if you could break even."

In addition to his volunteer work for Israel, Mr. Daroff is chairman of the Albert Einstein Medical Centre in Philadelphia which has just completed a $7.5m. building; on the Board of City Trusts; Chairman of the Board of the American Association for Jewish Education; and Chairman of the State Fair Employment Practices Commission.

"I've been selected as the Man of the Decade by the Bonds for Philadelphia. That's a new gimmick. If it were for the whole nation — well, that would be gilding the lily a little too much. I also got the Governor's Award for my work on F.E.P.C., and I got medals from the Chamber of Commerce and the National Jewish War Veterans. I'm on so many things I don't even remember some of them."

—*MOSHE LEVIN*

PROMOTIONS AT WEIZMANN INSTITUTE

REHOVOT. — The promotions of associate professors Joseph Gillis of the Department of Applied Mathematics, Moshe Chaim Shelesniak of the Department of Experimental Biology and Igal Talmi, of the Nuclear Physics Department to the rank of full Professor were approved at a meeting of the Executive Council of the Weizmann Institute of Science last week.

The Council also approved promotions to the rank of associate professor, for Dr. Joseph H. Jaffe, head of the Infra-Red Spectroscopy section, Dr. Shneor Lifson of the Polymers Department, and Dr. Shaul Mefboom, head of the Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Laboratory.

Prof. Gillis was also appointed Dean of the Weizmann Institute Graduate School and "ex officio" member of the Institute's Scientific Committee.

Top T.A. Teams Play in Cup Game

By KEITH BEECHER

The sixth round of the State Cup brings the last 16 into the affray tomorrow with nine from the National League, four from League A, one from League B and two grand survivors from League C.

There can be no question as to which is the top match of the lot. National League champions, Tel Aviv Maccabi, play their old rivals and neighbours, Tel Aviv Hapoel, the 12-1 victors over Herzliya Hapoel last week.

This game should prove itself to be a stunner, with tactics on the day of the final decider. Being a Cup match, and possibly a pointer to the eventual winners of the trophy, it would be a hardy fan who would dare to prophesy the result.

Jerusalem, once again, has the luck of the draw, with both her surviving sides playing at home. Jerusalem Hapoel seem to have drawn another fortunate and easy fixture in facing their clubmates from Rehovot. The Capital's Betar side, which won through against Tel Aviv Betar last week, should on the same form, move onto the last eight at home against Natanya Maccabi. Lowly Tiberias Hapoel have the National League runners-up, Petah Tikva Hapoel, as visitors and seem slated for their last match in this year's Cup tournament.

Both Haifa sides are away. Hapoel to Mahonit Ein Dor Hapoel and Maccabi to Ramat Gan Hapoel, but the northern star should still be shining brightly tomorrow night. A near "derby" is on at Petah Tikva, where the local Maccabi face Tel Aviv Shimshon, where the odds must be with the home side.

The last of the eight games brings Kiriat Shalom Hapoel up against Afula Hapoel, so one "giant-killer" will be in the last eight. Here again home advantage would seem to give the hosts the bitter odds.

FIXTURES: Tiberias Hap. vs. Petah T. Hap.; Petah T. Mac. vs. T.A. Shimshon; T.A. Hap. vs. T.A. Mac.; J'lem Betar vs. Natanya Mac.; Mahenit Ein Dor Hap. vs. Haifa Hap.; J'lem Hap. vs. Rehovot Hap.; Ramat Gan Hap. vs. Haifa Mac.; K. Shalom Hap. vs. Afula Hap.

Anglo-Israel Party At Pool Dedication

TEL AVIV. — Kfar Mordechai, near Gedera last week marked its sixth anniversary by opening a charming little (20 m. x 10 m.) swimming pool on the pine and poplar-tree hill overlooking the moshav.

Under the Union Jack and Israel flags, the British Ambassador, Sir Francis Rundall, Mr. Shlomo Temkin, Director of the British Zionist Federation's Israel Office, and Dr. L. Pinner, Head of the Jewish Agency Middle Class Settlement Department, as well as a number of other speakers addressed the gathering.

The occasion was considered a personal achievement for Mr. Temkin, whom the settlers inscribed in the J.N.F. Golden Book. He was largely responsible for obtaining the aid which the settlers received from the British Zionist Federation during the past six years, the latest example being the IL70,000 provided for the pool.

Kfar Mordechai has 60 families, 40 of whom come from English-speaking countries. The pool will also boost the annual summer school run at the village, where 300 children study English during their summer holidays. The pool's water is later used for irrigation of the citrus groves.

Histadrut Allocation For Oriental Children

TEL AVIV. — A total of IL200,000 in future will be devoted to aiding children of Oriental Communities, Mr. S. Hiass, head of the Scholarship Fund, announced on Wednesday at a rally of Histadrut education workers.

Over IL130,000 of the sum will be devoted solely to secondary and higher education while the remaining IL70,000 will be awarded to research scholars.

5719 FESTIVAL STAMPS SHOW 'SPECIES'

TEL AVIV. — The four new stamps of the 5719 Festival commemorative series will be on sale early in August, it was learned on Wednesday from the Philatelic Services. The stamps depict four of the seven "species" native to the Land of Israel as found in Deut. 8:8.: wheat, barley, grapes, figs, pomegranates, olives and honey.

The stamps this year will figure the first four "species" and the other three will be used in the Festival series the following year. The designs were created by Mr. Zvi Narkiss and will be printed in photogravure at the Government Printers on watermarked paper.

Each sheet of stamps will be accompanied by a tab on which will be inscribed the appropriate quotation from Deut. 8:8. A special cancellation first-day issue will also be on sale for 630 pr.

Trainer Blamed For Loss in Tokyo

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Accusations against the trainer of the Israel soccer contingent to the Tokyo Games, and against the players themselves, charging them with responsibility for Israel's 3-0 loss, will be examined by a four-man committee that was set up this week.

One of the players, Nahum Steimach, in an "open letter," charged trainer Moshe Varon with causing the debacle on the Tokyo field, while Mr. Varon countered with charges against Mr. Steimach. Since the contingents' return home, rumours have been circulating that the Israel players had neglected their training and had shown greater interest in shopping and in night life than in sporting victories.

The committee consists of Messrs. M. Gillist and S. Stal, of the Israel Olympics Committee, and two as yet unnamed representatives of the Football Association. The committee is to report back its findings within a fortnight.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

FRIDAY NIGHT

JERUSALEM: Bichron Moshe, Rehov Yesbayahu, 41791.
TEL AVIV: Abramsky 42 Allenby, 3636, Yaffe, 173 Ben Yehuda, 54543, Zeidner, 81 Ahad Ha'am, 3851, Castel, 147 Ibn Gvirol, 22116. JAFFA: Yaffe, 10 Rehov 4, 82700. RAMAT GAN: Orion, 19 Arlosoroff, 71492. PETAH TIKVA: Brlur, 12 Hovevei Zion. REHOVOT: Klivener, 21 Teller, 96-1341. RISHON: Amami, HOLON: Rivek, Kikar Struma. NATANYA: Hamazen.
HAIFA: Schmidt, 45 Herzl, 4041.

SATURDAY AND SATURDAY NIGHT

JERUSALEM: Moriah, Bak'a, 3431, Ben Yehuda, 5 Ben Yehuda, 2811.
TEL AVIV (Day): Magen David, 38 Allenby, 66426, Kreisler, 21 Nahmani, 3433, Ahva 165 Dizengoff, 24717, Sanitas, 83 Ibn Gvirol, Hadassah, Hatikva Qtr., 67684. (Night): Kolberg, 23 Allenby, 23398, Gilead, 129 Dizengoff 26264, Frankel, 26 King George, 23721, Michlin, 113 Allenby, 3263, Hadassah, Hatikva Qtr., 67684. JAFFA: Dajani, 98 J'lem Blvd., 82998. RAMAT GAN: Magen, 30 Bialik, 73674. PETAH TIKVA: Belkin, 40 Hovevei Zion. REHOVOT: Klivener, 21 Teller, 96-1341. RISHON LE-ZION: Amami. HOLON: Rivek, Struma Sq. NATANYA: Hamazen.
HAIFA: Glousman, 13 Balfour, 4057.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

FRIDAY NIGHT

JERUSALEM: Dr. Schumert, 7 Gaza, 61474, Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi. TEL AVIV: Dr. Har Even, 35 Sheinkin, 28411.

SATURDAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. Abeles, 19 Unsishkin, 2683, Dr. Eizes, 10 Straus, 3082, Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi. TEL AVIV: Dr. Har-Even, 35 Sheinkin, 28411.

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Tel Aviv Stock Market

June 26, 1958

Pop Loan 1955/60 (IL50)	99½
6% Comp. Loan 52/57	71½
Pal. Bearer Bds. Ser. 3	107½
3½% Comp. Loan	43
3½% War Loan 54/60	95
3½% Travel Dollar a)	97½
4% Reg. Sterling "A"	95
Dut. Loan Bonds (5½ f)	101½
4½% Dut. Bonds f)	101½
4½% Dut. Bonds g)	100
4½% Lan. C. Dubs. f)	101½
4½% Lan. C. Dubs. g)	100½
Pal. Elec. prof. sh.	102
6½% Bonds "A" f)	100
ditto g)	114½
Keren Hayesod 4½% Dub. 52/57 f)	100½
ditto g)	100
6% Dub. 55/6- f)	100½
ditto g)	100½
Rumm 6% Dub. 52/56	
Class "A" f)	101½
Class "B" g)	113½
Mt. Lemmel ord. sh.	151½
Bezzer Savings Cert. '52	94½
Mt. Lemmel Investment Ord. sh. "B" reg.	99½
Alm ord. "B" sh.	97½
"Kardemeh" ord. "B"	90
7% con. debs. 52/62	99½
"Tova" ord. sh.	81
Pal. Cold St. ord sh. reg.	140
Pass 6% debs. 60/64 reg.	97½
Bitter 6% debs. 56/65	90
Nir 5% pref. sh.	90
Gen. Mortg. Bk. ord. sh.	79
Ramco 6% pref. ord. sh.	84
I.L.D.C. ord. sh. reg.	99½
5% debs	77
Afr. Pal. Inv. ord. sh.	95½
Mediter ord. sh. reg.	119½
Pal. Brewery 5% con. debs.	93½
Assis Bejarano "B" sh.	75
Nesher 6% debs "A" 55/64	119
Pal. Potash "A" ord. sh.	88
Dead Sea Works 5% Deb. reg.	100
Dutch ord sh. "G"	94
Mehorot pref. sh.	79½
Jordan Exploration Co. Ord. sh. reg.	60

Notes: a) purchasing price; b) selling price; c) ex-coupon; d) ex-dividend; e) ex-right; f) linked with $.

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47 Rehov Masada,
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Please apply in writing with details of past experience and references to: No. 82, P.O.B. 49, Tel Aviv.

Notice to the Public

Notice is hereby given that on Wednesday, July 2, 1958, two commemorative stamps will be issued:

1. A stamp commemorating the Israel Exhibition in Jerusalem, of the denomination of 400 Prutа.
2. A stamp commemorating the First World Jewish Youth Congress to be held in Jerusalem, of the denomination of 250 Pruta.

The above two issues will be on sale as of the above date at all post offices throughout the country, as well as at the Sales Rooms of the Philatelic Services 132 Allenby Road and at 9 Rehov Pinkher, Tel Aviv.

Blank First Day Covers will be issued for each stamp separately and will be on sale to the public on the day of issue with a limitation of up to 5 covers of each stamp.

Blank First Day Covers of the Israel Exhibition Stamp will be on sale at the Special Post Office Branch of the Israel Exhibition until the closing date of the Exhibition, as long as stocks permit.

First Day Covers and other envelopes which carry the new stamps will be cancelled by request with the special Day of Issue cancellation in addition to the ordinary cancellation mark, at all post-offices and postal agencies grades A, B, and C.

Cancelled covers bearing the cancellation mark of the Special Israel Exhibition Post Office Branch will be accepted for dispatch by Registered Mail on the Day of Issue at the above Branch only, and covers cancelled by the Jerusalem Post Office will be accepted for despatch by Registered Mail at the same Post Office on the Day of Issue only.

CANCELLATION OF COVERS

Collectors interested in cancelling First Day covers or in cancelling ordinary covers bearing the cancellation mark of the special Israel Exhibition Post Office Branch may bring them to the same Branch for cancellation or else drop them into the special post box which will be installed for this purpose at the Central Jerusalem Post Office.

PHILATELIC SALE

Stamps with tabs, plate no. blocks and complete sheets as well as cancelled covers (cancelled cover bearing the Israel Exhibition Postage Stamp at 450 Pruta and cancelled cover bearing the First World Jewish Youth Congress Postage Stamp at 250 Pruta) will be on sale on the Day of Issue at the Philatelic Services in Tel Aviv and at various other places as published on post office notice boards throughout the country.

Stamps and covers will be on sale at the above places in limit. ed quantities as follows:

10 stamps with tabs of each stamp
5 complete sheets of each stamp
5 plate no. blocks of each stamp
5 blank covers of each stamp
5 franked First Day Covers (at Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa, only) of each stamp.

PHILATELIC SALE AFTER DAY OF ISSUE OF STAMPS

Attention is drawn to the fact that the sale of stamps with tabs, plate no. blocks and complete sheets will continue, as far as stocks permit, at the Sales Room of the Philatelic Services, 132 Allenby Road, as well as at the counters of the Philatelic Services in Jerusalem and Haifa until September 10, 1958, inclusive.

The Israel Exhibition Postage Stamp and the First Day Covers were designed by Messrs. G. & M. Shamir.

The First World Jewish Youth Congress Postage Stamp and the First Day Covers were designed by TROLP — Messrs. Rothschild & Liepmann.

Notice to Electricians

Examinations for electricians desirous of obtaining grade B and C Electricians' Licences will be held on July 7, 13 and 14.

Applications for these examinations will be received until Thursday, July 3, and should be addressed to: Mr. A. Rikover, Director of Electricity, Ministry of Development, 100 King George Avenue, Jerusalem.

Sound and Rhythm at the

ISRAEL EXHIBITION
Events of the Week

Saturday, June 28, at 5.30 — The Inbal Dance Troupe — in the Hall.
Saturday, June 28, at 8.15 — Film Festival — at the Studio.
Sunday, June 29 at 5.30 — The Habimah Theatre presents: "Hanna Senesh" — in the Hall.
Monday, June 30, at 8.15 — Young Poets read from Their Works — at the Studio.
Tuesday, July 1, at 5.30 — "From Offenbach to Gershwin", Popular Concert — in the Hall.
Wednesday July 2, at 5.30 — The Habimah Theatre presents: "Each Had Six Wings" — in the Hall.
Wednesday, July 2, at 8.15 — Evening of Spanish Romance at the Studio.
Thursday, July 3, at 5.30 — The Israel Philharmonic Orchestra — in the Hall.

Sale of Tickets: Jerusalem: 1. At the Exhibition Main Box Office on the day of performance. 2. Cahana's Ticket Agency. Tickets for the performances are also valid for entrance to the Exhibition grounds 45 minutes before performances.

מס הכנסה

EXEMPTIONS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS in accordance with Para. 9 (Vav) Income Tax Law

For the attention of religious, charity educational or cultural institutions holding interest bearing securities.

Every public institution of a religious, charitable, educational or cultural nature which has not received the approval of the Income Tax Commissioner and wishes to continue to benefit from the present arrangements under which taxes are not deducted during the payments of interest, are requested to apply to the Income Tax Commissioner, Room 1118, Jerusalem, in order to obtain the necessary approval for exemption from such tax deductions at source, in accordance with para. 9(7) of the Income Tax Ordinance.

Applications should be filed not later than July 31, 1958.

As of October 1, 1958, taxes will be deducted at the time of the payment of interest from all institutes not possessing official approval of the Income Tax Commissioner.

Y. MANN,
Deputy Income Tax Commissioner.

Where to go

TODAY

• Meet the Israeli: —
Tourists invited to meet Israelis at home. Information at Government Tourist Office, Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa.

Tour the Anti-Tuberculosis League Clinic, daily 9-12 noon. Jerusalem: Tel. 2336; Tel Aviv: Tel. 28543; Haifa: Tel. 3610.

—— JERUSALEM ——

• Zoo: —
Jerusalem Biblical Zoo, 8.30-5. Tomorrow, 10-5.
• Exhibitions: —
New Exhibition: 10 years of archaeological activities, 1948-1958. Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech, 9-1.
Oil and water colour paintings by Nahum Gutman. Artists House, 10-1.
New exhibition of Students' Work: paintings, graphics, metal work, textiles. New Bezalel School, 10-1. Tomorrow, 10-1.
1) Permanent exhibition of Jewish ceremonial art; 2) Ancient pottery, glass and textiles from various civilisations; 3) Preview of primitive sculpture; 4) Nine Generations of American Painting; 5) Graphic Exhibition: America a Melting Pot. Selected recent acquisitions. Bezalel Museum, 9-1. Tomorrow, 10-1.
Stematzky Aquarelles. Jewellery as supplied to Georg Jensen Inc., 8th Avenue, New York. Rina Gallery, 13 Princess Mary Avenue, (entrance Rehov Yanai). Daily, 10-1. Saturday, 11-1.
Yad Vashem Permanent Exhibition on the Period of Destruction and Heroism. Yad Vashem Building, Har Hazikaron (near Har Herzl). Daily 10-2. Fridays 9-12.30.
• Tours: —
Spend a morning with Hadassah on a conducted tour starting at 9 a.m. Book for this tour by phoning 4061, Hadassah Club: Straus Health Centre.
Hebrew University Conducted Tour, daily, every hour on the hour 9-1; 3-4. New University Campus. Every Tuesday leaving Administration Bldg. 11 a.m., a visit to Hebrew University Hadassah Medical School in Ein Karem. Phone (until Monday) 82949 for bookings.
• Israel Exhibition: —
Binyanei Ha'ooma, 10-4. Tomorrow night open till midnight.
• Film Shows: —
Israel films daily 11.30 a.m. Keren Hayesod Hall.
• Recorded Music: —
Terrace Music (outdoors) at Y.M.C.A. Schumann, Piano Concerto in A Minor, Op. 54; Dvorak, Slavonic Dances; Brunetti, Symphony in G Minor. 8.30. Public welcome.

—— TEL AVIV ——

• Entertainment: —
Italian specialities Lunch, Dinner Luky's Bar Restaurant, 8 Allenby Rd., First class Italian menu at IL4. Phone 28782.
• Exhibitions: —
Water colours, sketches, and graphics by Israeli artists; Museum Collection Paintings by Lisa Shapira (New York). Museum 10-1. Tomorrow, 10-1. Entrance on Sat. by tickets procured in advance.
"Wish on View," Wizo Tourist Club, 31 Rehov Hayarkon.

• Tourist Service: —
Visit Hadassah Club, 80 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 23239.
Wizo Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon.
• Z.O.A. House: —
Tourist Onag Shabbat, 9 p.m.

—— HAIFA ——

• Tourist Service: —
Visit Hadassah Club, 17 Rehov Yerushalayim, Tel. 4876.

—— RAMAT GAN ——

Visit Bar-Ilan University, Daily Tours 10-4, phone 72980. Buses 94, 68, 69, 70.

TOMORROW

—— JERUSALEM ——

• Recorded Music: —
Saturday Music Hour at 10.30 a.m. with organ and these records: Hindemith, Quartet No. 3, op. 32; Beethoven, Piano Concerto No. 2 in B-flat, op. 19. Y.M.C.A. auditorium. Public welcome.
• Lecture: —
"Tales and Types of Jerusalem," Mr. Y. Freiman, 5 p.m. Lower Garden Terrace of King David Hotel.
• Charity Ball: —
"Starlit Night." Anti-Tuberculosis League, 9 p.m. Holyland Hotel. Tickets at the Government Tourist Information Office.
• Films: —
Festival of Film Classics. 8.15 p.m. Binyanei Ha'ooma Exhibition Hall.
• Theatre: —
"Bazal Yarok Theatre" 8 p.m. Y.M.C.A. hall.

—— TEL AVIV ——

• Exhibitions: —
Union of Israel Painters and Sculptors, 36th annual exhibition. Beit Hamelin, 26 Rehov Weizmann and at Artists Pavilion, 9 Rehov Alharizi, 10-1, 4-7.
• Z.O.A. House: —
American Documentary Films 8 and 9.30 p.m.
• Theatre: —
Ohel, Blockade Runners, 8.30.

—— HAIFA ——

• Exhibitions: —
2nd Exhibition of 10th Anniversary Year: "Art of Tomorrow." Works by 38 artists under 30 years of age and 2 young guest artists, Yves Dendal, Belgium, and Ferros, Iceland. Municipal Museum City Hall, 10-1, 4-7.

—— RAMAT GAN ——

• Theatre: —
Kasem, "Zain Groisse Libe," Bernice Witler, Shifra Lerer in Yiddish Musical, 7 and 9.15. Last performances.

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4 room furnished villa
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(near Tel Aviv) with large garden. Information El-Rehav, 20 Rehov Barak, Zahala.

Religious Services

Sabbath begins in Jerusalem at 6.11 p.m. tonight and ends at 7.21 p.m. tomorrow.

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: Minha, 6.30 p.m. Arvit, 8.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.; Minha, 6 p.m. Arvit, 7.25 p.m.
Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 6.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.
Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight, 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow, Shahrit, 8 a.m.
Hugim Lehithadshut Hahayim Hadati'im: Beit Hahalutzot, 14 Ibn Gvirol. Tonight, 6 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Beit Israel (96 Rehov Dizengoff) — Tonight: 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.
Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Rehov Ben Yehuda) — Tonight: 6.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 6.30 & 8.30 a.m.; Minha: 6.30 p.m.
Beit Hamoro (5 Rehov Nathan Straus) — Tonight: 6.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.; Minha, 6.30 p.m.
Hugim Lehithadshut Hahayim Hadati'im (96 Rehov Dizengoff): Tonight: 8.30 p.m.

HAIFA

Moriah Congregation (15 Rehov Kiryat Sefer, Ahuza): Shabbat: Shahrit, 9 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatchia Synagogue: Tonight: 6.55 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.; Minha, 6.40 p.m.; Arvit, 7.27 p.m.
Shiio Synagogue (Ohel Shem Gymnasium): — Tonight: 6.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

ISRAEL MESSIANIC ASSEMBLY
THE ASSEMBLY OF JERUSALEM
(Pastor W. Z. Kofsmann)
Preaching and Worship Saturday 10 a.m. at the Y.M.C.A. Room 110, 1st floor.
Entrance free to all.

Histadrut Education Plan Approved

TEL AVIV. — The Histadrut Executive on Wednesday approved a plan for the establishment of a Histadrut Education Authority, which will be responsible for the education of children in Histadrut schools.

The plan was submitted by Mr. Yitzhak Ben-Aharon, Secretary-General of the Histadrut, and Mr. Yitzhak Tabenkin, Chairman of the Education Committee.

The Authority will be responsible for the curriculum, the training of teachers, the publication of textbooks and the supervision of schools.

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Today's Postbag

The Weather

	a	b	c	d
Mt. Canaan	20	21	31	32
Tiberias	31	32	37	38
Haifa Port	26	28	30	32
Nazareth	29	30	30	32
Tel Aviv Kirya	32	33	36	39
Tel Aviv Port	28	31	37	38
Lydda Airport	25	34	31	33
Jerusalem	25	30	31	32
Beersheba	29	37	36	38
Sdom	33	—	43	46
Eilat	32	34	40	40

a) Humidity at 6 p.m. b) Minimum temp. yesterday. c) Maximum yesterday. d) Maximum temp. expected today.

ARRIVALS

Mr. Gershon Avner, Director of the U.S. Division at the Foreign Ministry, from the U.S., where he spent six weeks on a U.J.A. lecture tour, (by K.L.M.).

Mr. Meir Wilner, M.K. (Comm.) from Prague where he participated in the sessions of the Czech Communist Party Congress. (by Sabena).

Mr. Marc Jarblum, from a mission to France on behalf of the Jewish Agency Executive and the Histadrut Executive (by El Al).

Mr. Leon Greenebaum, Chairman of the Hertz Co., Mrs. Greenebaum, and their son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Greenebaum, for a brief visit.

Twelve members of the Théâtre Indépendant de Paris, for a series of performances (by El Al).

DEPARTURES

Dr. Helmut Y. Mubaum, Lecturer in Statistics at the Hebrew University, for New York where he has been doing research in the Population Branch of the U.N. Secretariat since April last year.

Mr. Y. Carmi, head of the Hapoel delegation to the Workers' Sports Festival at Brussels scheduled next month, for Belgium (by El Al).

Mr. Y.S. Shapiro, Chairman of the Ort Executive in Israel, Mrs. M. Oren and Mr. B. Loria, members of the Executive, for Geneva, to participate in the meeting of the International Executive Committee of ORT, (by T.W.A.).

Mr. Edward Warburg, Chairman of the U.J.A., for the U.S. after attending the 20th Anniversary Convention (by El Al).

The members of the Mexican Trade Mission, headed by Mr. B. Segal, after a two week visit, for Mexico City, (by T.W.A.).

Dr. David Ayalon, Associate Professor of the Modern Middle East at the Hebrew University, to continue his researches on modern Egypt, with a Rockefeller grant and to participate in the International Congress on the Historiography of the Middle East during the Islamic Period, to be held in London from June 30.

TOURISTS and Israelis can buy diamond jewellery, cameras, Swiss watches, French perfumes, tax free at the DUTY FREE SHOP, Lydda Airport before boarding plane. (Advt.)

1,000 METRES of copper wire were removed by thieves from telephone poles between Jaffa Road and Sha'ar Ha'aliya in Haifa on Thursday.

SAFAD OPENS MIXED POOL

Jerusalem Post Reporter

SAFAD. — When Dvora Arust of Tel Aviv entered the new swimming pool here Thursday morning, it *de facto* became a mixed pool.

Among the first bathers in the pool, which was opened without ceremony, was Mayor A. Hacohen. The pool is situated in an idyllic valley surrounded by olive groves. It will be operated by the Municipality, and the entrance fee is 500 pruta for adults and 350 pr. for children.

AVIDOM AND RUBIN

Mr. Michael Avidom was reported this week to have been the first Israeli to be elected to the International Institute of Arts and Letters.

This should have read first Israel musician. The election of Mr. Reuven Rubin, the painter, was noted in these columns on June 6.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lidor of Jerusalem
Mr. and Mrs. Bar-Kochba Narod of Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex, England
take pleasure in announcing the ENGAGEMENT OF THEIR CHILDREN
MICHAEL and RUTH
London — June, 1958.

With deep sorrow we announce the death of our beloved
Martin Morecky
The funeral took place in London on June 26, 1958.
Pauline Morecky, wife
Cessia and Dr. Oswald Morecky,
Parents and Family

Fishing Base At Ashdod

ASHDOD. — The establishment of a fishing base at the basin off the coast here is but another modest step towards the conversion of Ashdod into a major port city, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Kadish Luz, said Thursday at the ceremony dedicating the new base.

The site, known as "Jonah's Town" — the Prophet Jonah is believed to be buried here — was chosen by the Ministry of Agriculture after investigation proved that it was the richest fishing area on Israel's southern Mediterranean coast. The basin, the only one south of Tel Aviv, was turned over to the Ministry by the Palestine Electric Corp., which built it.

The last four months alone have yielded 600 tons of sardines, as compared with last year's record catch of 636 tons for the entire year, according to *The Jerusalem Post* reporter in Ashkelon.

The base began operations with five workers last December. Today the complement consists of 20 fishermen, using two motor vessels and four light ships.

All the fishermen, apart from the two Italian instructors, are new immigrants, most of them from North Africa, now living in Ashdod. The men work on a percentage basis, receiving from four to six per cent of the catch. One of the men on a four-per cent basis said he earned IL300 in May.

Mr. M. Shavit, Director of the Fisheries Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, said there was a plan for the establishment of a fish cannery in the area, but that meanwhile his department was dealing with the problem of the transport and marketing of the fresh fish.

Mapai Urges Halt To Seasonal Subsidies

TEL AVIV. — Seasonal subsidies of fruit and vegetables should be stopped, according to Mapai Centre's recommendations to its members in the Cabinet, made on Wednesday. The Centre called for the payment, if necessary, of annual fixed subsidies as in the case of bread, sugar, and potatoes.

It advised its delegates on the Histadrut Executive to accept the withdrawal of out-of-season fruit and vegetables from the cost-of-living index, and advocated the estimation of changes in c.o.l. index according to annual swing.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. P. Sapir, saw this move as a method of opposing inflation. He was afraid that it was almost certain that the c-o-l index allowance would have to be paid in July. The Minister spoke of relative economic stability, as did Mr. A. Becker, the Histadrut Trades Union head.

The Histadrut Secretary-General, Mr. P. Lavon, spoke of a new departure as being necessary because of changed conditions. "Mapai was always ready to face new situations open-mindedly," he said. Mr. Y. Almogi opposed withdrawal of out-of-season fruits and vegetables from the c-o-l index.

Sugar Beet Crop Rich and Plentiful

HERTSHEKHA. — With nearly half of the sugar beet crop harvested — 12,500 tons of an estimated crop of 30,000 — the crop has been found to be an excellent one, amounting to as much as 7.5 tons per dunam. Sugar content averages 18 per cent, in some places reaching as much as 20 per cent.

Book Sellers Ordered To Restore Old Prices

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry on Thursday accused Israel book sellers of violating an agreement with the Ministry in raising the prices of imported books. A Ministry spokesman said the Association of Book Sellers has been warned to restore previous prices or face the consequences.

Last week, book sellers raised the prices of imported books by 100 pruta per dollar, bringing the rate for books to IL1.900 per dollar.

IDA Conference Ends With Wreath-Laying at Herzl Tomb

With a solemn ceremony at the grave of Theodor Herzl, the United Jewish Appeal Conference ended in Jerusalem Thursday.

Over 500 conference participants gathered on the slopes of Mt. Herzl as Mr. Adolph Kiesler, of Denver, Chairman of the U.J.A. National Campaign Committee, laid a wreath on Herzl's grave.

In a square overlooking the Military Cemetery, Mr. Abraham Harman, of the Jewish Agency Executive, issued a call to "rededicate ourselves in continuous partnership" for the task of completing the "structure of Jewish freedom and dignity."

Aluf-Mishne Matityahu Peled, Military Commander of the Jerusalem Area, in a brief address, declared that those who lay buried in the cemetery had sacrificed their lives, because to them life under Arab rule was an alternative they refused to face — or any other alternative except a life of complete freedom of Israel. "By sacrificing their lives they commanded those fortunate enough to enjoy the fruits of the victory which they purchased, to remain faithful to this principle of no alternative."

El Male Rahamim in memory of the fallen was chanted by Segen Avraham Carmel, the Army's Chief Cantor.

The bulk of the conference participants will leave Israel within the next few days, with intensive tours having been completed before the opening of the three-day session in Jerusalem. Over 100 delegates will remain in Israel for continued touring.

Mitropoulos Waiting To Conduct Full Opera

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Maestro Dimitri Mitropoulos, who arrived Wednesday night for a five-week season with the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, indirectly gave the I.P.O. perhaps the highest praise he had to bestow.

At a press conference in Beit Sokolow a few hours after his arrival, Mr. Mitropoulos, in discussing the concert version of the opera "Tosca" which he is conducting as the highlight of his programme, said that he will gladly conduct a full opera in Israel when Israel opera reaches the standard of the I.P.O.

American tenor Richard Tucker, who is also a cantor, and soprano Hilde Zadek will appear in "Tosca." The opera performances will be interspersed with symphony concerts during which the first Israel performances of three works will be played: a symphony by Kabalevsky, Mendelssohn's little-known "Reformation" symphony, and Mr. Mitropoulos' own arrangement of a Fantasia and Fugue by Bach. David Bar-Ilan will play in performances of Robert Starer's Second Piano Concerto and Schumann's Concerto.

Furniture at Easy Terms for Immigrants

ASHKELON. — A decision to set up a fund to help new immigrants purchase furniture, was announced at a ceremony held at the Furniture for New Immigrants exhibition in Kiryat Gat, Wednesday afternoon. This new enterprise will be run by the Ministry of Labour, Jewish Agency Absorption Department and Amidar Housing Co. The Workers Bank has agreed to finance the project.

Under this new scheme a family will be able to furnish its home with the basic requirements at a cost of IL350, with a 25 per cent down-payment, and the remainder in monthly instalments over two years, at four per cent interest.

Fined for Stealing From Self-Service Market

TEL AVIV. — Self-service does not mean free service. To impress this lesson on Mrs. Hefzibah Bukal, 66, Magistrate H. Steinberg fined her IL50 and gave her a two-month suspended sentence.

Mrs. Bukal had been caught trying to walk past the cashier at the self-service market managed by Mr. Menahem Goldbruch, with her own shopping bag containing cans of meat, sweets, and other food items. When police subsequently searched her home, they found quantities of liquor, oil, honey, juice, and fruits worth about IL130, which had also been stolen from the market.

It was not learned how she had managed several times to enter the shopping area of the market with her own bag. In violation of market rules requiring customers to hang their bags near the entrance and to shop with special baskets provided by the market. Asked, however, why she had done it, Mrs. Bukal said: "The devil possessed me." *(Itim)*

Curfew, Press Ban Eased in Ceylon

COLOMBO, (Reuter). — A one hour cut in the curfew in force in Ceylon for over a month was announced on Thursday.

This announcement followed partial lifting of heavy press censorship with newspapers now being permitted to report parliamentary proceedings subject to the right of the "competent authority" to forbid publication of matters relating to the present emergency on the island. Since the State of Emergency on the island was proclaimed on May 27, a curfew was in force and parliamentary proceedings were closed to the press which had to rely on official summaries.

The state of emergency followed rioting on the language question. A strongly worded cable of protest to Singalese Prime Minister Mr. Solomon Bandaranaike on the censorship issued by the Commonwealth Press Union in London was forbidden publication in Ceylon newspapers.

BLACK REAPPOINTED WORLD BANK CHIEF

PARIS, (Reuter). — The World Bank announced Thursday that the appointment of its President, Mr. Eugene R. Black, has been renewed for a further five years.

Mr. Black has been President for nine years of the 12 years of the Bank's existence.

Rabbi Maimon 'Saved' From Zealots' Herem

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Matzrei Karta's imposition of a herem — ecclesiastical ban — on Rabbi Y. L. Maimon was cancelled on Thursday. The ban was to have been imposed on Rabbi Maimon, the veteran first Minister for Religious Affairs, for having castigated Matzrei Karta adherents in America, especially the Satmar Rebbe, Rabbi Yoel Teitelbaum, for asking non-Jewish intervention to prevent mixed bathing in the German Colony swimming pool.

In retaliation, the Jerusalem zealots decided to impose the herem. However, late Wednesday evening, a cable was received from Rabbi Teitelbaum, asking that the ceremony be cancelled.

Asked why, Members of Matzrei Karta said: "These things often backfire, not from the religious point of view, but politically."

Murder Complicity Appeal Allowed

The Supreme Court on Thursday set aside a Tel Aviv District Court verdict sentencing Mr. Menahem Ya'akov to four years in prison for complicity in the murder of Hannah Malik in Ramle in 1956.

Justices Cheshin, Agranat and Landau ruled that there was reasonable doubt, from which Mr. Ya'akov was entitled to benefit, as to his complicity in the killing. Mr. Ya'akov had been charged, together with Zvi Kadouri and Avraham Aboudi, with premeditated murder. Kadouri and Aboudi were sentenced to 14 years for manslaughter while Mr. Ya'akov was convicted only of complicity in the stabbing of the woman.

Still before the Supreme Court are the appeals of the Attorney-General from the sentences of Kadouri and Aboudi, and the appeals of the two men. *(Itim)*

Charged for False Claim for Restitution

TEL AVIV. — A Tel Aviv couple, Moshe and Sprinza Strikovsky, were Thursday brought before the Tel Aviv Magistrates Court on charges of making false claims before a Government notary, in applying for personal reparations from Germany. They are charged with claiming that they had been in the Warsaw Ghetto during World War II when they were actually in Russia at the time. They were later released on IL300 bail.

Israel Tanker Takes Oil to Argentina

By a Special Correspondent

BUENOS AIRES, (by Airmail). — The first Israel ship to put in at this port, the tanker s.s. Haifa, is commanded by Steve Hernandorena, who commanded the "Pan Crescent" and the "Pan York" in *Aliya Bet* operations.

The Haifa, under charter to the Shell Oil Co. for two years, arrived at the Argentine port on Monday, June 16, with 17,000 tons of Venezuelan oil, a full load.

Hernandorena, of Spanish Christian origin, is an Israel citizen. He fought in the Republican Army in the Spanish civil war, fleeing to Mexico after Franco's victory. After World War II he volunteered for *Aliya Bet* operations, and later settled in Israel with his family.

Hammarskjold

(Continued from Page One)

leave powerful U.S. forces free for subsequent contingents. Officials confirmed that the situation in the Middle East was regarded gravely.

Mr. Hammarskjold arranged hourly conferences for the afternoon with Mr. Cabot Lodge, of the U.S. Omar Loufti, of the U.A.R., Sir Pierson Dixon, of the U.K. Mr. Gunnar Jarring, of Sweden and Charles Malik, Lebanese Foreign Minister.

It was also disclosed in Washington that elements of the Seventh Army in West Germany were still on an alert footing for possible duty in the Middle East. The alert order took effect on May 17, when eighteen C-124 aircraft were dispatched to West Germany from the U.S. for a possible U.S. evacuation of Americans in Lebanon.

The planes returned to the U.S., but the combat alert for certain units in West Germany is still in force.

A "Pravda" editorial circulated Thursday by the Soviet U.N. delegation alleged that "Israel troops are poised in readiness on the Lebanese frontier."

The substance of the editorial was the situation in Hungary, but the paper declared that the Western attacks against Moscow in regard to Hungary were part of "an aggressive plan involving the Middle East from Algeria to Lebanon." In that context, "Pravda" said Israel is part of the "imperialist intervention" planned by the Western "colonialists." *(Reuter, INA)*

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4 Rehov Tchernichovsky, Tel Aviv.

Milo Allowed to Leave Under Peres' Guarantee

TEL AVIV. — An injunction forbidding Mr. Yosef Milo, former Director of the Chamber Theatre, from leaving Israel was lifted on Thursday by Magistrate Y. Movshowitz. The injunction had been granted by request of two contractors, who claimed that Mr. Milo had signed promissory notes amounting to IL3,000 on behalf of the Theatre, and that the debt had not yet been paid.

The injunction was lifted with the approval of the two contractors, who were constructing a new building for the Theatre on Rehov Nahmani, when Mr. Shimon Peres, Director-General of the Ministry of Defence, agreed to guarantee that the debt would be paid off at IL350 per month. Mr. Peres is a member of a newly organised "Friends of the Chamber Theatre."

IL20,000 Grant For T.A. Hospital Head

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Municipal Stipends Committee on Wednesday decided to allot IL20,000 from the Municipal Hospital budget to Dr. E. Litmanowitz, former hospital director, to enable him to go abroad to study surgery.

Dr. Litmanowitz has not practised for some years.

Mapai representatives bitterly opposed the decision, declaring that their party would do everything possible to prevent "the squandering of public monies on political favouritism."

The Municipal Council will resume its sessions on Sunday, it is learned, following the decision of the General Zionists to leave the control of Jaffa administration to Herut.

The previous session was postponed because of disagreement between the two coalition parties on this issue. A vote will be taken on Sunday on an Opposition proposal to form a public committee to administer Jaffa.

Award for H.U. Cancer Doctor

Dr. Shmoul Schory, lecturer at the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School and Director of the X-Ray Department of the Tel Aviv Municipal Hospital, has, for the second year in succession, been awarded a Picket Foundation grant by the U.S. National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council.

The grant will enable him to continue his research into cancer. He is dealing with vital staining of bi-aliazarins.

The award is one of five to doctors in various countries reported from Washington by UPI.

To Publish Rambam With U.S. Grant

TEL AVIV. — The U.S. Ambassador, Mr. Edward B. Lawson, Thursday presented the Rav Kook Foundation with the initial payment of a IL-30,000 grant from the American special cultural programme.

The grant is to finance the publication of Maimonides' main work on medicine, and his Mishne Torah.

The presentation ceremony in the Ambassador's office was witnessed by Mr. Y. Raphael, M.K., Chairman of the Foundation's Board, Mr. Z. Blumenzweig, Director, and Rabbi Tatz, Director of the Talmudical Research Institute.

Savion Rotary Club Founded in Mid-Air

LYDDA AIRPORT. — A Rotary Club was established in mid-air Wednesday.

Savion Rotary held its inaugural ceremony aboard an El Al Britannia on a special 30-minute flight.

Several members of the new club are employed at the airport.

The club was also ceremoniously accepted into World Rotary. Mr. W. Aron, Representative of World Rotary in Israel; Judge A. Malchi, President of the Tel Aviv-Jaffa Club; Aluf B. Ben-Artzi, Director of El Al, and Mr. A. Silver, of the Long Island Club, participated in the ceremony.

Public Hungry For Medicine

HAIFA. — Much of the pharmaceutical service rendered by Kupat Holim to its members is unnecessary, Dr. Tova Berman, of Kupat Holim, said Thursday.

Speaking to the press at the opening of the renovated and enlarged central pharmaceutical store of the Sick Fund here, Dr. Berman said that Kupat Holim doctors and pharmacies were under great pressure from the medicine-hungry public, nurtured on pharmaceutical propaganda.

Mr. S. Resnick, Haifa Area Director for Kupat Holim, said that whereas the store filled 2,600,000 prescriptions in 1950, it would probably fill four million this year, at a cost of IL800,000. The store supplies medicines to 30 pharmacies and over 100 departments in the Haifa area, where Kupat Holim serves 250,000 clients.

Mr. Resnick also said the demand for medicines was often exaggerated and could probably be checked if a nominal charge were made for prescriptions. The demand was especially great, he said, for new medicines as they come into use. Now there is a rush for tranquilizers which the Sick Fund's doctors were unable to stem. *(Itim)*

'A FEW MORE' POLIO CASES

During the past week, there have been "a few cases" of polio, Dr. S. Bleah, Director General of the Ministry of Health, told *The Jerusalem Post* last night.

He said it was still too early to tell whether the epidemic has gone over the hump but "the picture will be clearer in a few days."

The Ministry's Polio Committee which has been sitting all week has not yet arrived at any conclusions about possible further steps to meet this year's polio incidence.

Spraying Co. Workers To Be Blood Tested

The Ministry of Health this week took blood samples from all men of the Merom Co. engaged in the spraying of insecticide by air for examination for possible insecticide poisoning. Additional samples will be taken next Monday and three times monthly thereafter.

The Ministry announced that it hopes to give similar tests to employees of other spraying companies and to all personnel engaged in insecticide production.

Little Demand For New Identity Cards

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The demand for the new identity cards—which caused the recent coalition crisis — has been desultory, it was learned Thursday in Jerusalem.

The Ministry of Interior has no figures on how many of the 100,000 cards which were distributed three months ago have been actually issued.

Then, persons were asked to exchange their old cards for the new ones. Few persons have done this, it is learned, and those issued were to persons entering the country and asking for cards for the first time, or those replacing cards they had lost.

Paper Mill Dispute To Be Arbitrated

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HADERA. — The nine administrative employees of the American-Israeli Paper Mills are returning to work on Friday after a short strike.

The nine struck after receiving dismissal notices for refusing to comply with a management order to fill in time sheets.

The notices were withdrawn following a meeting Thursday between Mr. M. Shocken of the mills, M. Y. Meshel of the Histadrut Trade Union Department, and representatives of the local Labour Council and the Manufacturers Association.

It was agreed to refer the question to two arbitrators, Mr. R. Kadish of the Histadrut and Mr. A. Even, of the Manufacturers Association. Their decision, which will be binding, is to be given within a fortnight.

RENOVATED TEL OR CINEMA REOPENED

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The renovated Tel Or Cinema in Jerusalem was reopened Thursday evening, after a two-month closure, with a presentation of "The Valley of Peace," a Yugoslav film which took first prize at the 1957 Cannes Film Festival.

The cinema, which seats 380, has installed new plywood chairs, a wide screen, and covered the ceiling with material which guarantees good acoustic reception. The colour scheme is yellow and blue.

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WIZO IN ISRAEL
A Living Newspaper
will be held by the Wizo Society, Shaar Hefer, on Friday, June 27, at 8.30 p.m.
Speakers: Dr. R. Zimmerman, Mrs. F. Grove
Mrs. Salant and Mrs. A. Kerem
Artistic Programme: Ully Shochen

Afula Child Killed By Sugar Beet Truck

Jerusalem Post Reporter

AFULA. — Four-year-old Shlomo Levi was run over Thursday afternoon by a lorry and was killed instantly.

The accident occurred when the boy crossed the road leading to the local sugar factory. He was struck by a lorry loaded with beet for the factory.

The driver, whose name was withheld, was detained.

DIES AFTER ACCIDENT

HAIFA. — A member of Kibbutz Ga'aton, 63-year-old Mendel Rivenfeld, who was injured on Wednesday in a traffic accident at Nizre Sha'anan, died in the Government hospital on Thursday.

Blamed for Death By Reckless Driving

TEL AVIV. — Zvi Sapani of Ramat Gan was Thursday brought before the Tel Aviv Magistrates Court on suspicion of causing the death of Lucia Drucker of Tel Aviv as a result of reckless driving.

Police charged him with responsibility for her death when he overturned with his motorcycle near the Assis plant on the Petah Tikva Road. He was later released on IL300 bail.

Heletz Engineer Injured by Steel Pipe

ASHKELON. — A 50-year-old engineer, Mr. Moshe Hirsch, was seriously injured on Thursday when a steel pipe fell on his head while he was working in the Heletz oil field. He was taken to the Kaplan Hospital where it is reported that his life is still feared for.

Mr. Hirsch recently arrived from Poland.

Better Bus Service For Tel Aviv Suburbs

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Municipal Traffic Commission and Dan bus company members are to meet with Ministry of Transport representatives early next week on reorganization of Dan services, it was learned Thursday.

The main obstruction to changes has been the demand of the Dan management, as voiced at a press conference Wednesday, for introducing three standard fares in place of the present 12 fares.

The Ministry announced on Wednesday its acceptance of the city's proposals for changes which would link the new suburbs with the central parts of town. Now passengers have to change buses in order to travel from the northern suburbs to the southern part of town. The Ministry also promised improvements in connections with Holon.

A Dan spokesman said Wednesday that, with the introduction of 44 new buses, the service to the seashore would greatly improve. From Sunday, services to the Tel Baruch beach will run from Herbert Samuel Square, Kastel Hotel (in Rasco), Ramat Aviv housing estate, Petah Tikva, Givat Shmuel, Kiryat Borochov, the Ramat Gan Shikun Vatikim, Neve Yehoshua and Ramat Amidar and the Yarkon housing estates in Givatayim.

Pilots Graduate

Graduation exercises of a new class of Air Force pilots were attended on Thursday by the Chief of Staff, Ravshalom Yaakov Dori, and the Commander of the Air Force, Aluf Dan Tolkovsky.

The ceremonies were accompanied by a show of aerobatics put on by the cadets in piston-engined Harvards and Steermans and jet-powered Meteors.

Re-Thinking Socialist Purpose

By YOSEF GORIA, Jerusalem Post Reporter

Socialist parties throughout the world are today confronted with problems similar to those facing the Zionist movement, and arising from the situation created by the realization of their basic tenets and the accompanying failure of their secondary prognoses to meet the test of reality.

This dual theme, of achievement on the one hand, and the need for a redefinition and a recharting of Socialist aims and programmes on the other, was reiterated again and again by the three speakers who addressed a symposium on the "Problems of Social Democracy in Power," which was held under the auspices of the Israel Society for the Political Sciences in Jerusalem Wednesday night.

The speakers were Prof. Natan Rotenstreich, Professor of Philosophy at the Hebrew University and leading Mapai theoretician; Mr. Moshe Sharett, M.K., and Mr. Moshe Bitan, of the Histadrut Executive and member of the Mapai Central Committee.

All three deftly skirted the specific problems and dilemmas confronting Socialist parties today, as outlined by the moderator, Prof. B. Akzin, a self-avowed non-Socialist.

Prof. Rotenstreich put it rather succinctly in his claim that the central tenet of socialism — that human poverty was neither natural nor God-ordained, and was given to human solution — had been proven conclusively and had become the heritage of the overwhelming majority of humanity.

False Premises

The problems plaguing the Socialist movements today, he added, stemmed mainly from the fact that two other important Socialist premises had proven false: that the abolition of poverty would automatically solve all human problems; and that it was necessarily synonymous with the solutions of the problems of the working class.

This original mistake, Professor Rotenstreich declared, arose from a basic confusion amongst the Socialist fathers as to the proper boundaries between the sphere of the individual and that of society. It was only after long experience that it was learned that the basic problems of human existence could not find their solution through social organization.

Hinting at recent public statements and sarcastically quoting an example of a locally prevalent attitude, that "a State that could raise a successful army could certainly organize kahutsat," Prof. Rotenstreich warned of the danger of the Socialist movement adopting an "Etatist" outlook, by lionizing on the State functions that could only be effectively performed by individual initiative. He concluded with a call for the re-establishment of a healthy balance between public and private spheres of activity.

Mr. Sharett laid the blame for many of the problems besetting modern Socialism at the door of the over-simplification and over-theorethization of early Socialist doctrine. He declared, however, that Socialism's greatest achievement was its championing of basic human values as the basis for the organization of society and the functioning of the State, and added that these values came to dominate the thought of the modern world even before the accession of Socialist parties to power.

Looking to the future, he saw the true role of the Socialist movement in the never ending fight for the full development of the individual's personality, and the granting of a basic dignity to his life. This goal could be furthered, he claimed, by many means and not only through the doctrinaire economic solutions, such as nationalization, proposed by early Socialist thought.

Mr. Sharett concluded on a note from a Yiddish poet: "Not the final attainment of the goal is what truly matters—but the eternal striving in its direction."

Mr. Bitan touched on various problems arising from the nationalization and public ownership of various sectors of the economy in Labour in England and in Israel.

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Soloist: RICHARD TUCKER (Tenor)
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Tickets available at Cahana's Ticket Agency, Kikar Zion.

SHARON TIME
HOLIDAY TIME

Austrian House Votes Limited Restitution

VIENNA, (INA). — Deputies of Austria's coalition parties on Wednesday voted a double law compensating victims of the war and of political persecution for material losses.

The Bill was passed against strong opposition from both right and left wing Deputies, and had previously aroused protests from many groups including the Board of Jewish Communities, as being too limited.

The law provides for compensation for material losses suffered by war and political victims between March 6, 1933 and May 8, 1945, and covers only private persons while excluding organizations. Compensation will be made for damage caused to homes and to equipment necessary for the pursuit of the victim's profession, and will be limited to a maximum of $1,000 per person. The deadline for applications for restitution under the new law has been set for June 30, 1959.

The victims of political persecution are still pressing for the recognition of damage and losses incurred by former official employers. Prime Minister Julius Raab admitted recently in a radio address that these demands were justified but declared that Austria could not fulfil them because of her precarious economic position.

Taubenschlag, Expert On Ancient Law, Dies

WARSAW. — Prof. Rafael Taubenschlag, one of the world's foremost authorities on Graeco-Roman law, died Thursday at the age of 77.

He was professor of ancient law at Warsaw University and founder and director of the University's Institute of Papyrology and Ancient Law, founder of the Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences in Cracow, and founder and curator from 1918 to 1938 of the academical home Ogniska (centre) for Jewish students at the University of Cracow.

After the outbreak of World War II he went to France and then to New York, where he was for several years on the faculty of the New School for Social Research and Columbia University.

SUMMER. — The thermometer dropped below freezing point at Saint-Vert, in the Haute-Loire region of Central France, on Thursday.

THE JERUSALEM POST

Founded as The Palestine Post in 1932. Published daily except on Saturday in Jerusalem by The Palestine Post Ltd. Registered at the G. P. O. Copyright of all material reserved: reproduction permitted only by arrangement

Founder
GERSHON AGRON

Managing Editor
TED R. LURIE

Editorial Office and Management: 9 Rehov Hakeramin(el, Jerusalem. P. O. Box 81, Tel. 6335 (4 lines).

TEL AVIV Bureau: 32 Nahlat Binyamin, P.O.B. 1127. Tel. 4251/2

HAIFA Bureau: 1 Rehov Khayat P.O.B. 66. Tel. 4694 (3 lines).

Annual Subscription:
Local IL.48.000
Abroad IL.60.—

Friday, June 27, 1958
9 Tamuz, 5718 — 8 Sh'l.Haj. 1377

Nasser Distrusts American Policy

By RAWLE KNOX

CAIRO (OFNS). — DIPLOMATS in Cairo report that Nasser talks of little but his distrust of American policy, and the air of exasperated despondency in the American Embassy would be enough to confirm it. Now comes an extraordinary article in the Cairo journal, "Al Ahram," by Sayed Mohamed Hassanein Heikal, which purports to record conversations between Abdul Nasser and the American Ambassador in Cairo, Mr. Raymond Hare. In assessing the worth of this article it should be borne in mind that Sayed is a known confidant of Abdul Nasser's and that Abdul Nasser himself, in his first speech on returning from Russia last month, referred pointedly to an exchange between himself and Mr. Hare.

Nasser's own reference, significantly enough, concerned Lebanon, if only by inference. In the context of the upheaval in that country, he revealed that the American Ambassador had asked him shortly after the inauguration of the United Arab Republic what country he was going to annex next. Sayed Heikal's story says that Mr. Hare requested an interview with Abdul Nasser last April 25, when the latter was staying a day at the Nile Barrage, and took the opportunity to explain the U.S. change of policy towards new friendship with Egypt. Nasser "listened in complete silence without any sign of interest."

Then after remarking that the subject of the release of Egypt's unjustly frozen dollar assets was of little importance, Nasser put a question to the Ambassador, and insisted that he refer it to Washington. "Suppose that in the course of future events, the United Arab Republic were faced with a crisis in which you considered its position to be weak, and you deemed it a suitable moment at which to deal it a blow, what would be your stand? Would you take up a hostile attitude towards us as an enemy, or would you help us as a friend to get over the crisis?"

No answer was given, according to the report, until the Ambassador met Nasser on May 20, after his visit to Russia and well after the start of the Lebanon affair. The Ambassador gave the obvious diplomatic reply. But in the meantime Mr. John Foster Dulles and others in Washington had already commented on U.A.R. interference in Lebanon. The comments, coming as they did before the Security Council debate, were taken by Abdul Nasser as "the blow in the crisis," and the Ambassador's answer was thus vitiated in advance.

Since Abdul Nasser's alleged question was put after the Lebanon uprising began, and since he must have known what attitude the U.S. was bound to take in this dispute, the question may seem to have been a propaganda trap — especially if the intention was there beforehand to publish the whole conversation. But Western nations should be experienced enough by now to know that there is secrecy in diplomacy only if it suits both parties to keep a secret.

Abdul Nasser's mistrust of Washington appears to be deep. He told Mr. Hare, says Sayed Heikal, that he regarded America's "new look" at Cairo as only a tactical move; the long-term strategic aim was still "dealing a devastating blow to Arab nationalism, thus foiling all its aspirations." If this is correct it is not going to be easy, even with an ambassador so sympathetic towards the Arabs as Mr. Hare, for Washington to get home any messages of goodwill. Abdul Nasser is reported to have told a Communist diplomat here that as soon as any American Ambassador gained a friendly understanding of Arab problems, he was always replaced.

It would be easy to explain this attitude of Abdul Nasser's by blaming recent Russian blandishments or the U.A.R.'s involvement in the Lebanon. But with Abdul Nasser it is very deep and very personal, and dates back to Arab humiliations almost forgotten by the West. As one western diplomat put it to me: "We just have to go on turning the other cheek. Both cheeks will get pretty sore before Nasser realizes we are still there smiling and ready to be friends."

Christopher Fry—Master of Words

By A Special Correspondent

"A MASTER of words has entered the theatre; a juggler who plays with jewelled phrases, a jester whose bells jingle out saucy, captivating tunes that set the heart dancing." The English drama critic quoted was one of many to sing the praises of an extraordinary talent, nurtured in obscurity for many years, when its owner, at 42, burst on London with the verse play, "The Lady's Not For Burning." This was the first of a dozen of unusual and distinguished poetic plays by Christopher Fry to achieve recognition, and it has played around the world in many different languages.

Fry was born in Bristol, England, in 1907. His father, a poor architect who spent his later years as an Anglican lay preacher in the slums, never found happiness and died when Christopher was a small child. His mother, a member of a well-known Quaker family, managed to give her son a good education and the family survived, as the son later recalled, "on faith, mostly."

Fry commenced life as a teacher and as a tutor in 1928, but turned to professional acting in Bath a year later. He was secretary to a novelist, then a songwriter, edited a magazine, wrote children's plays, entertained in cabarets.

During 1934-1935 he was actor and director at the Tunbridge Wells Repertory Theatre and won brief renown by obtaining for it the world premiere of Bernard Shaw's "A Village Wooing." Fry acted the leading role, made up to look like the Irish dramatist, in Shavian beard and knickerbockers.

During this period he wrote lyrics and music for "Chariot's Revue," for "She Shall Have Music," for "How Do, Princess."

In 1936 he married Phyllis Hart, an admirer with whom he had a lengthy correspondence when she was in Canada writing for a Western newspaper. In 1937 he wrote his first verse play, called "Siege," which has not been published or performed, and 1938 saw his first produced work. As a Quaker who refused to bear arms Fry was assigned to a Pioneer Corps outfit. During World War Two his jobs included cleaning up rubble all over England, taking mud to barges, working in limestone quarries.

Firstborn in 1938

Before the War, in 1939, he had started "The Firstborn," a study of Moses and his struggle to free the Israelites from oppression to the Pharaoh of Egypt at the time of the Plagues in 3,000 B.C.E. In 1946 he picked it up again, and it was published. It had its first performance in a broadcast by the British Broadcasting Company the following year, and in 1948 it was staged for the first time at the Edinburgh Festival. The author revised it for its first London production, in 1952, for the second published edition, and again for the American premiere last month.

"Thor, With Angels" was his next play, first produced in Canterbury Cathedral in 1948. It dealt with the early stirrings of Christianity in Britain. Fry's first play to be produced in London, in 1949, was "A Phoenix Too Frequent," a delightful droll play based on the Petronius story of the Ephesian widow determined to die upon her husband's tomb.

Then came "The Lady's Not For Burning" about an attractive girl hunted as a witch in the Middle Ages but determined not to die, and a world-weary soldier of fortune who offers his life in exchange. Its spring-like lyricism burst like a rocket upon the ears and feelings of theatrical audiences sated with the tea-cup drawing-room understatement of English popular plays. John Gielgud and Pamela Brown and Richard Burton gave more than 300 performances in it in London, whence it went to America with the same cast to duplicate its success for another year.

The same season saw "Ring Around the Moon," first of

CHRISTOPHER FRY

a number of noted adaptations that Fry has made from the French for the boards of London and New York. He has become the recognized adaptor of the works of France's leading contemporary playwrights, the late Jean Giraudoux and the very much alive Jean Anouilh. They include "The Lark," a story of Joan of Arc, adapted from a French play by Jean Anouilh; "Tiger at the Gates," adapted from Jean Giraudoux's "La Guerre de Troie n'Aura pas Lieu" and the newest, "Duel of Angels," with Vivien Leigh and Claire Bloom starring under Jean-Louis Barrault's direction in an imaginative retelling of the Lucretia legend, adapted from Jean Giraudoux's posthumous play.

Olivier's Commission

Impressed by "The Lady's Not For Burning," Sir Laurence Olivier commissioned Christopher Fry's next play, "Venus Observed," which he acted in London in 1950 and which went on to the U.S. "The Lady" was Fry's "spring" play; "Venus" had an autumnal mood; and his most recent original play, "The Dark is Light Enough," about an incident in the Hungarian rising of 1848, has been described as his "winter play." It too was performed in both Britain and America. One day Fry plans to complete the cycle with a summer play. "Venus Observed" told of the September-May romance of an English duke with the fresh young daughter of his chief retainer, and how the Duke has to retire from the field in favour of his son.

For the Festival of Britain, 1951, Fry turned out a play called "A Sleep of Prisoners," which was performed in churches throughout England and the U.S. It revealed the poet-playwright as a man of deep pacifist convictions who showed that in a kingdom of peace man can find escape from his will to self-destruction.

The playwright has three new projects. At this writing he is in Rome, working on the screenplay of the American film "Ben Hur." He has finished an adaptation of Jean Giraudoux's "Judith," about the biblical Judith and Holofernes, which Susan Strasberg may act in New York in the 1959-60 season, with Harold Clurman directing. He is three-quarters finished with his new play, untitled, which deals with the life of Henry II of England.

The Firstborn': Special Post Supplement

Israel playgoers will have an unusual opportunity to acquaint themselves with major theatrical talent when Katharine Cornell and Anthony Quayle, heading an important cast and production, have brought Christopher Fry's first full-length poetic work, "The Firstborn," a story of Moses and the Exodus, to the Habimah Theatre for a number of performances under the auspices of the World Tenth Anniversary Committee beginning next Thursday evening, and for a special performance in Jerusalem at Binyanei Ha'ooma.

The production, played in English, will be exactly as it was given for the first time to American audiences on Broadway in May.

In order to enable the public to familiarize itself with Fry's beautiful verse *The Jerusalem Post* will publish the text of the play in full in a special four-page illustrated supplement next Monday. Order your copy today.

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Agenda:

a) General Report of the Managing Committee,
b) Auditors Report and approval of the 1957 Balance Sheet.
c) Division of Profits.
d) Election of Management Committee Members.
e) Appointment of auditors for 1958.
f) Sundries.

If a legal quorum is not present at the fixed time, the meeting will be postponed for one hour until 4 p.m. of the same day, and will take place at the same place whether a quorum is present or not and will be considered a second meeting.

NOTE: Holders of Bearer Shares who wish to use their right to vote at the General Meeting must submit their shares to the offices of the Bank in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv or Haifa not later than two days before the meeting takes place.

THE MANAGEMENT

Jerusalem, June 26, 1958.

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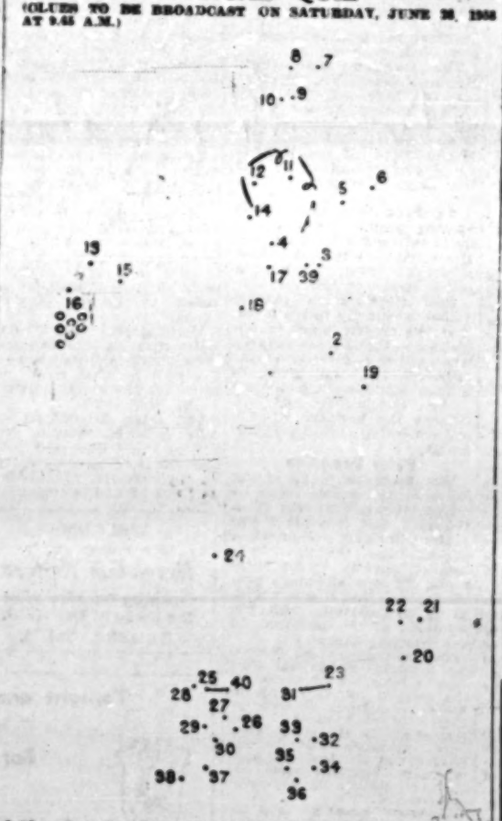

1 "Surprise" Symphony — Haydn
2 The Mikado — Sullivan
3 Pictures at an Exhibition — Mussorgsky
4 Fledermaus — Strauss
5 Indian Song — Rimsky-Korsakov
6 La Belle Helene — Offenbach
7 William Tell — Rossini
8 Piano Concerto — Shostakovitch
9 Aida — Verdi
10 Love for Three Oranges — Prokofiev
11 L'Arlesienne — Bizet
12 "Trout" Quintet — Schubert
13 Tragic Overture — Brahms
14 Traumerei — Schumann
15 Preludes — Liszt
16 "From the New World" — Dvorak
17 "My Fair Lady" — Loewe
18 Symphonie Fantastique — Berlioz
19 Suite No. 3 — Bach
20 Madame Butterfly — Puccini
21 Messiah — Handel
22 Oberon — Weber
23 Cavalleria Rusticana — Mascagni
24 Piano Concerto in G-minor — Mozart
25 Nutcracker Suite — Tchaikovsky
26 "The King and I" — Rodgers
27 The Young Person's Guide to the Orchestra — Britten
28 Symphony No. 6 — Beethoven
29 Bolero — Ravel
30 Symphonic Variations — Franck
31 The Bartered Bride — Smetana
32 "Poet and Peasant" — Suppe
33 Shulamith — Wilensky
34 Shadows' Waltz — Waldteufel
35 "Italy de Lune" — Debussy
36 Samson and Delilah — Saint-Saens
37 A Midsummer Night's Dream — Mendelssohn
38 Espagna — Chabrier
39 Faust — Gounod
40 Finlandia — Sibelius

PEN FRIENDS

MISS SAKAMI MASAKO, of 32 Higashi, 3-chome, Nanzanobo, Abeno-ku, Osaka, Japan, a devoted youth hosteller and hiker is looking for a pen friend in Israel.

Readers' Letters

I.M.G. GIFT TO MUSEUM

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I read with great interest your leader of June 19 on "I.M.G. Gifts." I should, however, like to draw your attention to an inaccuracy liable to give the reader a wrong idea of a project which is of the utmost importance to the cultural life of Israel. The largest single grant, of a million-and-a-half pounds, is not going for the building of an archaeological museum, but for what is officially called "The Art and Archaeology Museum."

The Museum of Art included in the project is identical with the Bezalel National Museum in Jerusalem, which will, with the completion of the new buildings, be able to display the invaluable treasures of Jewish and general art accumulated during the 52 years of its existence, most of which have remained unknown to the public owing to lack of exhibition space in the Museum's present premises.

Yours etc.
DR. REUVEN EYTAN
Bezalel National Museum
Jerusalem, June 20.

SALE OF PORK

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir,—May I voice my protest against the decision to restrict the sale of pork in Haifa. I do not believe that more than five per cent of the population of Haifa would approve of such a decision if a referendum were held. I have every respect for the opinion of people who are really orthodox, but I can feel nothing but contempt for politicians who, against their better judgment, vote for such a silly regulation in the hope of catching a few votes. In the long run every community is doomed if it does not stand up for civil liberties. The real effect of this resolution will be the creation of a new black market.

Yours, etc.
ERICH BERLINER
Haifa, June 21.

Eli says he would solve everyone's worries by issuing four identity cards — one for births and marriages; one for security, and two for income tax.

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YESTERDAY'S PRESS

Call for Moderation

Ha'aretz (non-party) warns that unless the Government finds a way of preventing a "conscience problem" from arising for the orthodox, the latter may insist on a stricter reading of the religious marriage laws and even boycott state-recognized Rabbinical institutions refusing to do so. This would lead to more serious results than the mere defection of the National Religious Party from the coalition, and we must try to repair the damage.

Hatzofeh (General Zionist) observes that the National Religious Party's resignation has been indicated only orally but not in writing, thus giving it a chance to retract. In the paper's opinion the crisis will blow over in a matter of days, since it has been our experience that the main consideration of the orthodox is not the issue at hand but the resolve to remain in the Coalition.

Davar (Histadrut) asks whether if we resolve the Identity Card problem, we may rest assured that we shall not have a repetition of the Pardess Hanna burial beyond the cemetery wall. That after all is the crux of the problem and the orthodox may not evade an answer.

Al Hamishmar (Mapam), along with Lamerhav (Ahdut Ha'avoda) writes that the aim of the latest National Religious manoeuvre is another step ahead in its drive to impose religious domination, for what it is now demanding has nothing to do with the preservation of the rights or way of life of orthodox Jewry or with maintaining the unfortunate Coalition *status quo* on religious matters. It seems that our "church militant" has had its head turned by "success."

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Economic News from Abroad

Borrowing from Russia

● Finland is negotiating with Russia for a development loan of 400-500m. roubles. It has been suggested that half of it go to the erection of an iron and steel plant in northern Finland, and another part to the reconditioning of the Saimaa Canal, which had served as the main route for Finland's timber before the war and which the Russians would now be ready to lease to the Finns for 50 years. Doubts have been expressed however about the economic value of these projects, as the steel plant would require subsidies and the Saimaa Canal has meanwhile been replaced by other waterways.

THE JERUSALEM POST

FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1958

THE Histadrut's decision to approve Mr. Lavon's idea of transferring bus services to public (or mixed) ownership and to set up a committee for drawing up a detailed blueprint marks another milestone in the development of an unbiased economic policy, and has been warmly greeted by the man-in-the-street who has long-standing grievances against the bus cooperatives.

NEW DEAL FOR PASSENGERS

However, it is still rather doubtful whether this step will ultimately lead to the nationalization of passenger transport. It has certainly been meant to show the way to such a development, and it is on this ground that it was opposed by the leftist factions which preferred "socialization," i.e., Histadrut ownership. But the fact is that no positive programme has been evolved, and the points suggested are a mixed bag that could easily be altered. The decision's importance lives in the fact that it withdraws the Histadrut's support of the bus cooperatives' monopoly for the first time in a generation and sets the stage for a change. Replacing the present private monopoly by a publicly-owned one may appear to be the next step and to represent the best solution to all kinds of problems; but on closer scrutiny another approach recommends itself.

There is no doubt that the present situation is not satisfactory, but that can only partly be attributed to the cooperatives' monopolistic position. Bus shortages were largely due to inadequate foreign currency allocations, while deficient route arrangements and terminal facilities have in many cases been the result of muddled municipal politics and faulty planning. Moreover, our relatively low controlled and subsidized fares have promoted the steep rise in passenger traffic and the resulting congestion. All these factors — and several others — would remain unaffected by the proposed change.

Two entirely different factors must also be considered. One is our licensing system, inherited from the Mandatory administration and hitherto exploited exclusively to foster vested interests, to remove any threat of competition and to put the cooperatives in a position to milk and neglect customers, distribute depreciation reserves to members, delay urgent improvements, etc. The other is the strong bargaining position of any transport workers union in a modern country, particularly when it is backed by the national federation. It is the combination of these two elements in the bus companies' cooperative status that has accounted for their strength and made even government control almost ineffective. But will these elements be altered by transferring ownership to public bodies and setting up a bureaucratic management?

Mr. Lavon's approach does not attack the root of the trouble, which is lack of competition. It was the railway passenger service which compelled Egged to improve its service on the Haifa-Tel Aviv route, and it was taxi competition which led Dan to expand its longer lines. A real reform of the passenger traffic system should aim not at strengthening the existing monopoly by investing it with the halo of public ownership but at limiting and breaking it as far as is compatible with the industry's technical and economic requirements.

Route licensing could easily become an instrument of strict control over bus and traffic standards, accounting procedures, etc., if the authorities were ready to make the licence contingent upon the maintenance of established standards and to transfer it to other bodies in case of non-compliance. Even a start in that direction on a small scale, as in the Dan-Egged border area, would presumably work wonders, not to mention the possibility of letting in outsiders, be they public, cooperative or private.

The old idea of a combined rail-and-road service for some routes should also be revived and thoroughly explored, while the introduction of a mail passenger service operated by the Post Office could be considered for the rural areas. In any case, discussion should centre not on the ownership of the bus fleet but on its functions and the terms of its operation.

Iceland Sets the Limit

● The problems of territorial waters has again flared up in the far north, Iceland announcing that its fishery limits would be extended to 12 miles as of September, while both Britain and France refuse to accept this decision which would reduce the cod, haddock, halibut and plaice catches of their fishery fleets in Iceland's waters by 40-50 per cent. The Faroes Islands' parliament has also indicated its intention to follow Iceland's example, and Norway is going to do the same, which would deeply affect Germany's fishery interests.

The American Scene

● Wall Street's striking optimism has so far failed to convince professional economists, though they concede that some signs of improvement are visible. Steel production, which had dropped to 47 per cent of capacity in March, recovered to 58 per cent in April and is expected to reach 75 per cent in the autumn when the motor companies start on the new models. Unemployment has receded from its April high of 5.1m., although this trend is largely seasonal and likely to be reversed when the young labour force appears on the market with the end of the school year. Total personal spending continues to be remarkably steady, and housing activity, spurred by cheap money policy, has risen almost to the level of a year ago. However, industrial investments continue to decline and it appears that expanding military orders can at best offset this factor in the near future. An upsurge is therefore considered unlikely for at least another year.

Uranium Supplies

● After a period of stormy development, a surplus capacity phase seems in sight in the uranium industry. Free world production, expected to reach at least 40,000 tons by 1963, should easily meet all requirements. Further, only about 10,000 tons will be required for all civil nuclear reactor plants and research projects, and a drop of even a small amount in military orders would mean over-supply. Producers are therefore expected to adopt a flexible price policy in order to encourage new uranium uses.

Air Frontiers

● The U.S. Air Force is sponsoring a new version of European integration — the wiping out of national air space frontiers above 20,000 feet — to advance safety in civilian jet aviation. Not only does each European nation cling to national air frontiers, but European air space is crowded with heavy international air traffic competing for room with fleets of NATO military jet aircraft. At present the problem is simplified by the fact that civilian air traffic sticks to lower altitudes leaving the high altitudes to the military jets. With NATO's present buildup in jet airpower and the increased use of jet aircraft by civil agencies and commercial companies in the NATO area, problems of high-altitude control of aircraft have developed to an alarming degree.

Present aircraft control procedures do not extend above 20,000 feet, and there is the ever-present increasing possibility of mid-air collisions.

Moreover, Finland has a surplus balance of about 100m. roubles which has not been used up because Russia was unable to supply the required goods at competitive prices.

French Economy Booming

● French industrial production continues to break all records in spite of the credit squeeze. The April figures show another rise of five points above March and 17 points above April 1957, with the metal and building materials industries doing best. Unemployment has also fallen and is exceeded by vacancies.

HOW MUCH WE EAT

Survey Reveals Stable Consumption

By Our Economic Editor

INDICES are fashionable in modern economics, and the cost-of-living index stands so high in popular esteem that it is commonly accepted as the best standard of a stable currency (though the exact meaning of that stability is somewhat difficult to define). This country, prone to radical slogans, has gone to particular lengths in this respect too, and index worship has become one of the pivotal points of our economic policy.

As a matter of fact, Israel has a c.o.l. index that is better and more comprehensive than those of many big and rich European countries and its sensitivity is too much for the strained nerves of our civil servants. Nevertheless, an even better one has been demanded for several years in order to provide a ready answer to all critics stressing that the index does not reflect the full measure of decrease in the purchasing power of the pound.

Statistics Survey

The preliminary step of surveying the population's consumption standards has now been completed by the Central Bureau of Statistics (at a cost of about IL50,000), and from the details Professor Bacchi revealed at a recent press conference one may surmise that when the new index is finally hammered out, it will be one of the world's most comprehensive, representatively based and scientifically calculated. The consumption survey, which comprised 6,824 families (about 27,000 persons) in 26 urban centres all over the country, was not confined to one summer and one winter month, like the survey of 1950-51, but covered a complete year. It took account of the changed composition of the Israel population and included new immigrants from various countries. Special attention has been paid to some thorny problems, such as the calculation of changes in rent and the weighting of fruit and vegetables in different seasons. The required calculations and deliberations necessarily take time, but Professor Baccchi is confident that the new index will be ready for use by the end of 1958.

What the consumption survey revealed is that the present index is out of date on account of the changes that have taken place in consumption habits. Although this was realized before — for the previous consumption survey was conducted when shortages still prevailed and controls dominated the scene — the statement must be qualified in order not to be misunderstood. For even if the country's settled population had continued to spend its money according to the 1950 standards, the overall picture on which the index is based would have changed nevertheless owing to the great influx of additional consumers of differing social backgrounds and food habits.

Marked Differences

The survey revealed marked differences between the various population groups as regards both total *per capita* spending under similar headings and the distribution of expenditure between various commodities. Thus the monthly amount expended on food varies between IL36 *per capita* for established families of Western origin to IL25 for newcomers of Asian-African origin and IL20 for non-Jewish families.

Here too, however, care must be taken in drawing conclusions, because consumption patterns are very largely dependent upon income levels and the survey was not primarily concerned with income. Total monthly expenditure *per capita* — exclusive of rent and direct taxes — amounted to IL85, IL47 and IL37 respectively for the three above-mentioned groups, and these differences may be taken to indicate the range of income differences, although in this respect the different size of the respective families should also be borne in mind: as Oriental families are generally bigger than those of Western origin, the total family income may not be so very different for the two groups.

Preliminary results seem to indicate that the figures concerning spending fit in fairly well with what is known about earnings etc. from other sources but more detailed analysis may yet reveal some differences reflecting trends in savings, debts, etc.

Changing Index

What is certain is that the relative weight of the various commodities in the c.o.l. index will have to be changed as a result of the survey, because the "average" Israel family of 1957 differs in its spending habits from that of 1951. *Per capita* consumption of standard bread has dropped to half, while the consumption of white bread has increased by three-quarters; rice consumption has doubled; poultry consumption has trebled; fish consumption has decreased by 40 per cent and its composition has changed (with less frozen fish and more fresh sea fish); people drink — on the general average — less milk, but use much more sugar, eggs, oil than before. Similar changes have taken place in respect of non-food spending on entertainment, clothing, household goods etc.

Vegetable Prices

As a by-product of the survey, the obnoxious problem of vegetable prices that has caused so much friction and cost us so many millions of pounds in subsidies seems to be near solution. It has been found that family spending for fruit and vegetables does not show marked seasonal alterations at all — much less, for instance, than spending for clothing or household goods. However, that stability may partly have been the result of the price subsidies, and their abolition might therefore be expected to affect spending habits. The moment we start drawing conclusions from the survey and adjusting policy to the new index, it will by definition become obsolete, and the statistical play will have to be started anew.

Israel Shows at Poznan

Mr. Wladislaw Gomulka, Poland's Communist Party Secretary (Centre), at Israel's Tenth Anniversary Pavilion at the Poznan Trade Fair, with Mr. Menahem Golan, Director of the Pavilion (Right). At the extreme left is Poland's Prime Minister, Mr. Cyrankiewicz. (Below), the entrance to the pavilion.

ONLY a last-minute intervention that cost the Swedish Svenska Orient shipping line thousands of dollars enabled Israel to participate again at the Poznan International Fair that closed this week.

Individual Israel exporters participate in the Fair every year, but this was only the second time Israel took part in it officially, although we have had a trade agreement with Poland since 1954. The exhibit was duly prepared, with some 35 exporters displaying food products, farm produce, textiles, footwear, spare parts and other consumer goods, as well as Kaiser-Fraser jeeps and station wagons and woollen yarns from leading Israel spinners. The Svenska Orient ship that was to carry the exhibit to Poland, however, was unaccountably delayed and did not leave Cyprus until May 29, ten days before the Fair was due to open. The voyage around Europe would have taken another month; but as soon as the line's offices in Goteborg were informed about the mishap by the Director of the Israel Pavilion, Mr. Menahem Golan, Svenska Orient ordered the ship to make a special stopover in Malta and chartered a special plane to carry the entire exhibit, complete with building materials for the pavilion, to Poznan at its expense.

The pavilion, located in a garden in one of the most beautiful spots of the fair grounds, included a special Tenth Anniversary exhibition designed by the architect, Mr. David Akady, which pictured the outstanding event of each of Israel's ten years. A novel feature for an Israel pavilion was a cinema, featuring round-the-clock documentaries about life and economic development in this country. Thousands attended it daily, and the idea is likely to be taken up again.

After the Fair had opened on June 8, Mr. Cyrankiewicz, the Prime Minister of Poland and Mr. Gomulka, First Secretary of the Polish Communist Party, paid a lengthy visit to the pavilion and expressed their pleasure at Israel's participation in the Fair. The guests, greeted by Mr. Katriel Katz, Israel Minister to Poland, and by Mr. Golan, displayed particular interest in the cars, the tyres and the Tenth Anniversary exhibition.

Six Work Camps this Year

By MEIER RUBINSTEIN

SOMETHING like 500 international work camps will be held this spring and summer in all parts of the world. They are being planned by some 80 organizations, six of which will be operating such camps in Israel. The Israel Students Travelling Association is planning half a dozen camps and the World Union of Jewish Students several more, to be held in kibbutzim. The Israel Youth Hostels Association and the International University Tourism Bureau will organize two others.

Finally, Service Civil International and the American Friends Service Committee will each be running a camp that is open to all irrespective of age, sex or affiliation. One of them will help the immigrant village of Even Sapir near Jerusalem set up a hostel and cultural centre. The other will help two Christian institutions in Nazareth with repairs, road construction and redecoration. They will be held from July 20 to August 30.

Swiss Founder

It was SCI that laid the foundations of the work camp method. Its founder was a Swiss engineer, Pierre Ceresole, who suggested in 1920 that instead of talking so much about international understanding one should do something about it. With a small international team of idealist followers, he proceeded to rebuild a war-devastated village near Verdun. The SCI was founded a few years later and set up an international secretariat in 1934.

The organization, whose headquarters are in Paris, has been growing steadily, branching out particularly after World War Two with chapters in all the West European countries, Scandinavia, Great Britain, the U.S., India, Pakistan, Algeria and elsewhere. SCI also operates camps in countries where it has no branches, including Greece, Lebanon, Tunisia, and lately also the countries of the Eastern bloc, including Soviet Russia itself.

In Lebanon, where the participation of Israel Jews has so far been out of the question, SCI volunteers have indeed their Arab friends to discuss Israel in tolerant spirit and were able to report some success. In Egypt, SCI withdrew its offer to run a camp in Port Said after the Suez campaign when the Egyptian authorities insisted that campers who were "Jewish subjects" would not be admitted.

This will be SCI's first year in Israel. It has, however, considered the project for two years during which its German branch was particularly keen to give practical expression to its members' sincere wish for friendship with us and for "personal reparations," so to speak, to the Jewish people in Israel. This year's campers will include four Germans selected from scores of eager applicants.

AFSC Aims

The AFSC, which has organized summer work camps in this country for the past six years, was one of the first organizations dedicated to the furtherance of human understanding to adopt the SCI method. It organized its first camps in 1934, aiming to "provide young men and women with an opportunity to find a renewed and living faith in human brotherhood by doing work which meets a vital need in a community in the midst of areas of tension or conflict, or in taking direct part in significant community experiments. In this way campers gain new insights into the social and economic problems of our society."

In Israel, the main task of work camps has been mutual understanding between Jews and Arabs. AFSC's six big summer camps of about six weeks' duration and six spring camps lasting from 10 to 14 days each have given hundreds of campers including some 200 Israel Jews and Arabs the opportunity to convince themselves and others of the effects of self-discipline and goodwill on intergroup relations. Year after year the relations between Jews and Arabs, and similar subjects, have been — and will continue to be — discussed in these camps in this same spirit. The location of the camps in Jewish settlements and Arab villages enabled each section of the population to see how the other lives, inducing them to grapple with local problems of understanding and to think about the question of international understanding. The host community is educated, too, for it it is not a matter of irrelevance for a Jewish settlement to be host, for fully six weeks, to Arabs who work voluntarily and without remuneration for its benefit, and Arab villagers who have given food and shelter to Jews on their goodwill mission will not easily forget these guests, even if they know next to nothing of the aims of international work camping.

This search for mutual understanding between the two peoples has not been confined to the boundaries of the State. A group of Israel volunteers who had served in AFSC's first camp at Kfar Vitkin in 1932 were sent abroad the very next year, and there demonstrated that in this sphere of non-governmental action for peace and international goodwill Israel has interested individuals who are eager to serve. Every year new volunteers are selected to go to European and other camps.

PRICE OF PAYING LATER

By Our Economic Correspondent

"YOU have no gas yet? How is that possible? Everybody has it. And it is so easy to get. A small down payment and then small monthly instalments. You get your gas immediately and pay for it so slowly that you will not feel the burden." This exposition of elementary Israel economics is formulated daily by housewives and salesmen. It almost invariably succeeds. Employees in big offices make their purchases of semi-durable goods jointly and on the instalment plan. Another deduction from the pay cheque is taken as a matter of course.

The recent Statistics Bureau survey of the monthly expenditure of employees shows that it is higher than their monthly income. Part of this excess spending goes for instalment purchases. In young families this is often the only way to furnish a house and kitchen. In older families it is the means to replace old furniture and appliances. It is all summed up in the crisp exclamation of a young housewife: "You cannot live within your income; once you do that you are sunk."

From the individual point of view this spending is completely justified. In a period of inflation it pays to be in debt: what you buy today is sure to be cheaper than what you buy tomorrow. Even if the gadget or piece of furniture is not strictly necessary it can be resold later, and the feeling that the goods you have purchased represent a certain value while the money is losing in value has its influence, be it conscious or subconscious. What is more, if there is an opportunity to earn something on the side without the income tax people knowing about it, the temptation to make purchases is even greater.

Stimulating Turnover

Defenders of the present system point out that every developed country depends on instalment sales in order to stimulate turnover. In the U.S., for instance, credit buying is the rule and industrialists and dealers rely on it to a large extent. But it is dangerous for Israel to take a leaf out of the American economy in this respect. Productivity there is so high that the problem is not adequate production but sufficient consumption to keep the wheels turning. We have not yet arrived at that stage. The consumption which we stimulate by this sort of buying not only extends the internal market but makes claims on our expenditure in foreign currency, be it for raw materials, spare parts or oil.

The underlying cause of this consumer behaviour is not just the wish for an easy life but the continuing pressure of inflation, which results in the belief that it is not worth while to save, and the urge to turn money into goods as quickly as possible. No preaching will change that. People will not do without new things that they do not need urgently until they regain their confidence in the stability of money.

If the inflationary process is to be stopped beneficially it must be stopped soon. We have seen that political facts make it almost impossible for a government to bring the standard of living down once it has gone up. In a country with such overwhelming trade union influence the idea of wage reductions is utopian; and the psychological influence of inflation, with its resulting habits of overspending, is strongest among the younger generation whose demand is now beginning to be felt on the market. They grew up in a period of rationing with its sellers' market where the main thing was to get the goods without asking about the price, and now their views are distorted by the pressure of inflation.

Economic processes concern human beings and are influenced deeply by their approach. Our public has now adjusted itself to inflation and turned its dangers to individual advantage. They do not care — and cannot be made to care — if their individual advantage runs counter to the professed goal of higher exports and an improved balance of payments. Economic policy will not be successful until it removes the main causes of this consumer behaviour.

Stocks and Commodities

Prices React in Tel Aviv

AFTER a few weeks of advance, prices on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange reacted in almost all sections. In the linked bonds section, some c.o.l. index-linked bonds were slightly better but almost all dollar-linked were lower than last week. This reaction could perhaps be connected with the fact that the arrangement that banks could invest 10 per cent of their Savings Schemes in these bonds was about to be discontinued. However, the banks in question have now received a circular to the effect that the arrangement has been prolonged until the end of August.

The 4½ per cent Housing Loan bearer bonds linked to the dollar and the c.o.l. index and the Special Popular Loan Bonds of 1954, which recently became bearer bonds, have been officially introduced on the market and are officially quoted on the Stock Exchange list as of June 23.

Among the industrial and other equities, which reached new highs in the past week, there was a sharp reaction, probably on profit taking. It was, however, followed by a new demand. Better than last week in this section, on the other hand, were Bank Leumi shares, Mollet Textile and Palestine Potash "A" ordinary shares.

On the "curb" I.O.P. shares, slightly brighter, were quoted at around IL2,730, and the I.O.P. loan at about IL1,350.

New York Fluctuates

AFTER touching the 1958 peak, New York markets fluctuated, apparently influenced by rumours that the Federal Reserve was becoming concerned about inflation and might act to tighten money. Another depressing effect was a feeling that the expected steel price rise expected for July 1 might be postponed.

Dow Jones average for 30 Industrials was 471.68 as against 478.86, and for 20 Rails 118.43 as against 119.37 last week.

London Cautious on Lebanon Situation

THE Lebanon situation tended to outweigh the Bank Rate cut to five per cent and the end of the bus strike, with buyers inclined to be cautious. Nevertheless, there was a selective demand for industrial equities, while Gilt-Edged were subdued on account of new issues. Oil shares were unsettled and South African gold shares quiet.

Reuter's Daily Index for Gilt-Edged was 74, unchanged as against last week and for Industrials 204.7 as against 198.9. Kaffirs were 72 as against 71.6.

Gold Sales for Gold Loan

VERY heavy sales of gold were reported from Paris; hoarders appear to be exchanging their gold holdings into the new 3½ per cent gold loan. Prices, however, remained steady, with the Bank of France absorbing all offers. It may be recalled that the new gold loan is linked to the market price of the Napoleon and may be purchased with "hot money."

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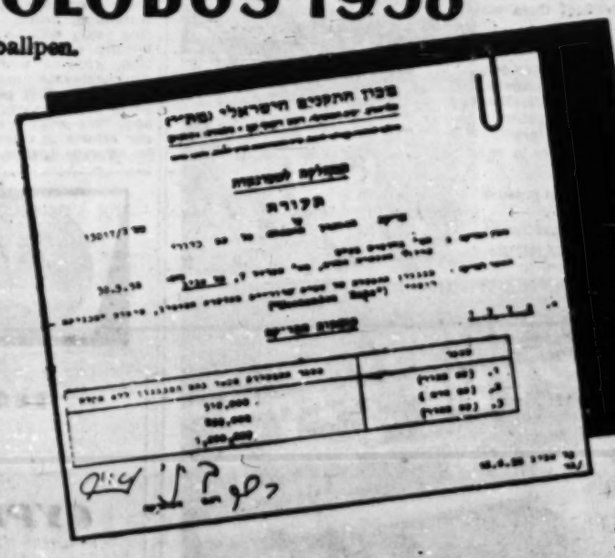

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Haifa Port Must Continue Expansion

Additional Quay Space Required to Meet Growing Exports

By Ya'acov Friedler

"THE main problem facing Haifa port today is expansion. We have reached a point where we often work at capacity and could not cope with any increase in cargoes at certain peak periods." That, in a nutshell, is the view of Mr. Amos Landman, Haifa's Port Manager. Eilat harbour can never be an alternative to an expanded Haifa port, because it lies on a different sea and will serve completely different purposes. The projected Ashdod port, which could serve as a complement to Haifa, will take at least another 10 years to complete — if everything goes according to plan. But even then, Haifa port will still need the additional quay space that expansion plans call for.

Export shipments of bulk cargoes are on the increase. Potash, phosphates and bromine from the Negev; citrus fruit, cement and ground nuts; tires, plywood and agricultural produce will suffice to keep both ports busy. Imports of foodstuffs must also continue on a growing scale as the population grows, and capital goods and raw materials for expanding industry must be handled as they arrive.

To cope with all these, the port needs more quays, sheds and equipment. At the same time it must be relieved of certain functions, such as housing the fishing fleet, the pleasure boats, ship repair firms and the floating dry-dock. All these must go to the Kishon harbour. The port urgently needs the modern passenger terminal that is being planned for so long. It will improve service, give additional shed space, (its ground-floor will be a warehouse) and release the transit shed that at present serves as a passenger terminal for its original function.

Waiting Relatives

It will also solve the problem created by hundreds of relatives who crowd the port to welcome arriving passengers. Now they interfere badly with operations, but the new terminal will provide space for them.

Haifa port is the home of the country's fleet. This puts an additional strain on its limited facilities. The merchantmen stay here to refit and repair, are laid up in between sailings and take on provisions, occupying valuable space. Old ships are tied up in the port until a customer can be found for them. During the past winter, six such vessels crowded the breakwater to capacity.

Mr. Landman walked over to a model map of his port on the wall of his office, swept his hand across the layout and turned up his hands. "We must expand," he said, "there is no other way." But even if the funds were already available, the problem would still remain a serious one. The port cannot expand beyond the breakwater. "We can't simply pack up and move somewhere else. We must make fuller use of the area inside the break."

Western Quay

The only room left for development is in the western part of the port. Plans for immediate expansion by building 320 metres of additional quay, enough to berth three large vessels, have been completed and are now being considered by the English firm of Rendel, Palmer and Tritton that originally built the port 25 years ago. The expansion is to cost IL8m. Part of it has been allocated by the Government. It is hoped that the balance will be provided by the contractor in the form of a five-year-loan. As soon as the plans are approved, an international tender will be issued.

But the port's growing troubles will not end when the expansion is effected. On the contrary. Again Mr. Landman walked across to his map, drew a line to represent the new quay and stabbed with his pointer at the reduced water area that would remain when the quay was put in.

"As ships grow larger, and the tendency is to build them larger, the basin becomes relatively smaller in any case, even if we did not have to reduce it physically. This will force us to work out new piloting methods to see ships safely in and out. We shall have to run the port as though it were a narrow channel like the ports of Antwerp and Bremen. To pilot ships under such conditions, without the benefit of a turning circle, small but powerful and highly manoeuvrable tugs are required. Our own pair of steam tugs will be too cumbersome for such delicate work."

After six years, the authorities have finally agreed to provide funds for one new tug. Ultimately another two or three must be built.

Railway System

At the same time the Railways will be required to change their track system in the port. Now there is only one rail entrance, at the eastern end, and every goods train must roll along the whole length of the port, blocking operations. A new marshalling yard must be built at the western end. Two bridges must also be thrown up at both ends to enable trucks to pass in and out without constant hold-ups by passenger trains.

All these growing pains are tremendous. They can be solved, but they have their price.

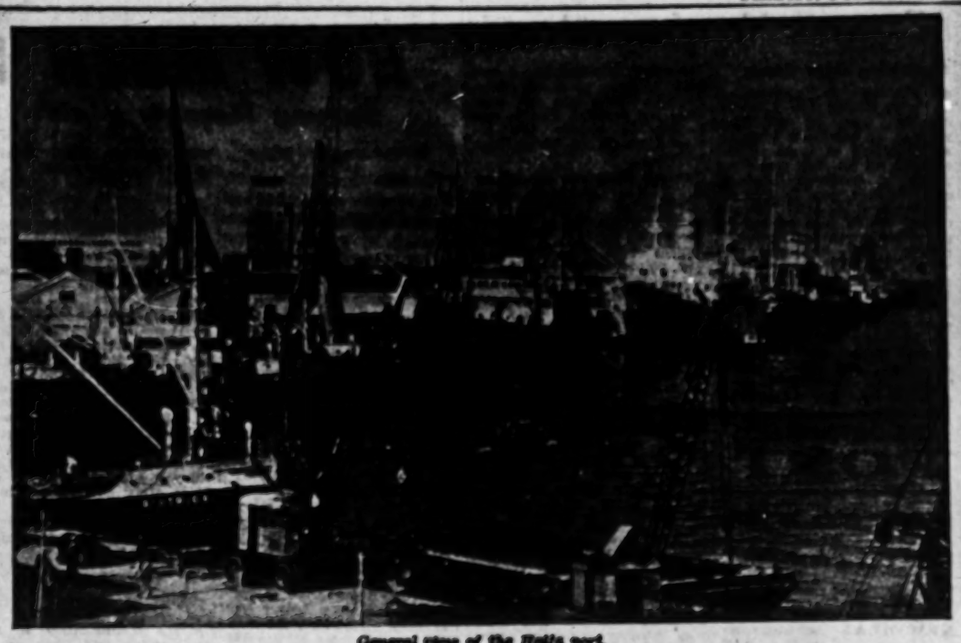
"Our port must handle cargoes as they come and they have a habit of coming (and going for export) in a crowd," Mr. Landman explained. If cargoes could be carefully regulated and staggered, the port could cope with more tonnage. Unfortunately oranges must be picked when they are ripe and shipped before they rot. Imports come as we can afford to pay for them and exports must go as they are ordered and cannot wait a few months until the port is less busy. That is why our capacity is often strained to the limit while at other times the port is almost idle. A large port can also afford to specialize, reserving certain areas for certain specific cargoes, with an accompanying rise in efficiency. Haifa port cannot afford this because of its restricted area. One berth will handle a passenger ship today, a collier tomorrow and a general cargo vessel the day after. The same workers must handle the three, with the same equipment. The Dagon silo and the potash loading installation are the only exceptions.

Bet Dagon brought along problems too: United Port Services resistance to storing 40 per cent of the imports going to someone else. There has been constant bickering between the two firms and the Port Authority has been the buffer. Mr. Landman feels that the regular outcries by the two contenders are a fight for positions, rather than for the handling of specific ships. He is personally opposed to "monopolies, but in a small port he sees no practical possibility of handling the work in any other way than by a single contractor. "In the past there were three separate firms, all owned by the same interests but operated separately. Until I persuaded them to unite to U.P.S. I spent most of my time arbitrating between the three," he explains. "Imagine having to deal with several independent contractors." As for Dagon, he insists that it is in the port's own interest to keep Dagon working at maximum capacity, because its mechanical equipment does the work faster, "and speed counts."

Port Rates

What about the port's rates? They have not gone up since 1955. "Considering the high quality of our work, among the best in the world, they are not unduly high." But they must go up now, when Government approval is given. Here too there are complications, created by the fact that export tariffs have been lowered at the expense of those charged for import cargoes. Exports already total 40 per cent of the port's turnover and specially reduced rates have been introduced for them at Government insistance. Wharf fees for export cargoes have been reduced to one-eighth of one per cent as against two per cent for imports. Last year the port earned IL300,000 for exports, (which make up 40 per cent of total tonnage) and IL7m. for imports. For handling cargoes, exporters pay only 50 per cent of the import fee. As exports grow the bough must break and this system will have to be reconsidered. Many economists have already expressed their opposition to this system of invisible subsidies, claiming that they tend to distort the true picture and that abolition might reveal that some exports are unprofitable.

Summing up, Mr. Landman sees the port's 25 years as three distinct periods. The 15 pre-State years were haphazard work by masses of unskilled, illiterate labourers. Five years of trial and error under the State followed, marked by reorganization and consolidation. The last five-year period, which brought the port up to date, was marked by constant advances in the introduction and perfection of efficiency methods, the addition of mechanical and semi-mechanical equipment and stabilization of the labour force, which has now brought the port into the front rank for quality and speed. At the same time the pilfering that plagued the port has been completely eliminated, thanks in a great measure to the establishment of the special watchman force. The next five years will be dominated by the necessity for expansion, coupled with technical improvements and adaptations that must be introduced to turn it to best advantage. "We shall also continue our efforts to raise efficiency to an ever higher level."



General view of the Haifa port.

IN AND OUT OF THE HARBOUR

Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE "Yalla Yalla" man has been replaced at Haifa Port by the time and motion expert, and broken backs have been eliminated by the fork lift. But the main problem is still — visitors in Port. Last year, 245,000 persons got in, on one-time day passes, besides some 7,000 more who have permanent passes. This is an average of 900 one-time visitors per working day, most of them coming to welcome incoming relatives and their presents.

The port has a standing rule that you can get a pass only if you bring a letter from your relative that he is indeed coming. This doesn't keep many people out because there is hardly anything simpler than writ-

ing such a letter yourself, but rules are rules and they are observed. Of the nearly quarter of a million callers who applied for their pass at the port entrance, only 38 per cent bothered to say *Shalom*, Please or Thank You. Many said quite different things.

But there were days, many years ago, when it was even harder to get in. Back in the early thirties, when the port first got going, employing only Arab labour, no one wanted to engage Jewish workers. But the Yishuv considered the port as one of the main objectives in its fight for the "Conquest of Work."

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SIX years ago the Port's own force of watchmen was established to deal with the thefts that were plaguing it. Since then thefts have been eliminated as a problem but not without some difficulties — and some smiles. The watchmen remember the longshoreman they caught three years ago, after he had just stolen six kilos of sugar from a shed. He explained that he was not "stealing" he was only going to make tea for his mates, and he had many mates. The efficiency prize should go to the watchman who one dark night surprised two desperate-looking thieves on the job in one of the sheds. They went for him at once, brandishing very business-looking knives. The watchman was unarmed, but by putting his right hand into his pocket and pointing it at them, he fooled them with a threat that he would shoot.

•

A FEW years ago, one of the customs policemen, a man with six children, who was fed up with life took off his hat one morning, and asked one of the port officials to hold it. "I'm going to drown myself." The official laughed, took the hat and a moment later watched fascinated as the customs man jumped into the sea. He was pulled out again but no one can explain why he took off his hat first.

•

ONE night an obviously drunken sailor crashed into the port on a bicycle and pedalled like mad to the main quay where his ship had been tied up but the vessel had already pulled out and was sailing out of the port. Without hesitation the sailor pedalled over the quayside and into the water. He was pulled out immediately, still pedalling. He was lucky to have been noticed so quickly at night: as a matter of fact, he was being chased because he had entered the port without showing his pass.

•

FOR some people, it is of course harder to get out of the port than into it. These are generally smugglers. A few weeks ago, one of the customs policemen stationed at the bottom of the gangway to the s.s. Jerusalem happened to look up at the very moment when a high wind and a wide skirt revealed that a returning resident was rather overdressed. He arrested her when she reached the bottom of the gangway. A customs policewoman found the young lady wearing 34 sets of underwear. She denied smuggling in bulk and claimed that she always dressed warmly when there was a danger of draughts, such as one might expect at sea.

•

PORT officials still remember the old passenger ship Galila, which was sold for scrap some years ago. One day, one of the arrivals turned out to be a German lady with a visitor's visa who refused to leave the ship. She hadn't realized that there would be so many Jews in Israel when she applied for the visa, she explained. Finally she was persuaded to go ashore. She could leave again if she wished when the ship sailed a couple of days later, she was told. She didn't though. She seemed to get used rapidly to so many Jews and became a well-known figure in the port's night life.

THERE is another side to the port as well. The official port fees list points out that it costs IL7 to have a corpse unloaded. Livestock is more expensive but more difficult to handle, as the

port found out when a shipment of donkeys broke loose and made for freedom along Independence Way. It took a whole weekend to recapture the lot. Some of them had got as far as Ahuza.

•

IT is usual to run up against superstitions on the waterfront. Why, for instance, should the s.s. Zion always be dogged by bad luck, running aground, hitting buoys or running into the main quay, while her sister ship, the Israel, always has plain sailing? Sailors know. Sailors also know that there is a hoodoo on the s.s. Patria, the wreck along the port breakwater which brought 1,000 "illegal" immigrants from Hitler's Europe in 1940. The British intended to deport them but after an explosion the ship sank, with heavy loss of life. For some years now attempts have been made to clear the wreck from the port. The job is not completed yet, although even according to the contract it should have been long ago. The company which undertook the task has lost thousands of pounds over it. One of the salvage crew lost his life; a diver was almost choked. Two workers lost their job and their good name when they were caught attempting to steal some jewellery (which turned out to be worthless) that had come up with the wreckage from the muddy bottom. The old s.s. Kedma run onto the wreck once *and sprang a serious leak.*

THE PORT: PAST AND PRESENT

1920 Trial borings under British Mandate.
1920 British Parliament passes Palestine and East Africa Loans Act, providing, inter alia, for the construction of a harbour in Palestine.
1929 Atlit quarry opened and preliminary work begun by Haifa Harbour Works Department. Construction of main breakwater began in October.
1931 Vessels allowed to moor within shelter of main breakwater, still under construction.
1933 Official opening of harbour on October 31. The Harbour had cost IL.32m.
1948 British Port Authority hands over to Jewish authorities on May 16. Last British forces leave port on June 30. Port of Haifa Authority incorporated into Ministry of Communications in July. Covered and open storage accommodation totals 71,870 sq. metres.
1949 March passenger traffic reaches monthly peak of 28,042 arrivals and departures, mainly immigrants.
1950 100-ton floating crane Shimshon, and fire-fighting boat, Kabalit, put into service.
1951 Kishon Harbour works begun.
1953 Construction of new passenger and cargo wharves started. Construction of 20,000-ton grain silo begins. Marine Meteorological Service Station opened. New sheds completed.
1954 New passenger wharf opened in February. New cargo wharf opened in May. 7,500-ton floating dock arrives in September. First vessel loads in Kishon Harbour.
1955 Grain silo put in operation.

TODAY:

Since 1951 about IL30m. have been invested in Haifa Port development works.
The harbour basin covers over 1m. square metres.
Fine, calm weather prevails for most of the year.
Wharves now total over 1,500 metres.
The Port Authority employs a staff of 800. The contractor employs another 1,300 men and Dagon 180. Altogether some 7,000 persons make their living directly or indirectly from the port.
Last year the port's turnover was 1m. tons, as against 900,000 in 1950.
Efficiency has risen 40 to 50 per cent.

First Naval Cadets Graduate

Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE first proud graduates of the Acre Naval Academy who received their diplomas this month from the Minister of Transport, Aluf Moshe Carmel, were celebrating the completion of five years of study, hard work on shipboard and iron discipline that has yielded them a triple reward — a secondary school certificate the rating of third mate or third engineer in the merchant marine, and the rank of second lieutenant (ensign) in the Navy. Their experience will now be rounded out by a stretch of a year and-a-half in the regular Navy after which they will emerge as fully-fledged officers.

Best Material

Right now it is not certain how many of the boys will choose a naval career for good although some have already signed up for regular navy service. What is sure is that our Navy and merchant marine can use their services. One hundred graduates a year for a decade would still not be enough to meet demand. In keeping with this need the Academy already has hundreds of students and its goal is to graduate dozens of cadets a year. Since there are hundreds of candidates each year, the school can afford to select the best material. However, quite a few fall by the wayside during these five years of stringent study, physical effort and discipline. A strict penalty system is in force at the Academy: a given number of bad points accumulated through the infraction of tight rules and regulations spells automatic expulsion.

The Academy, whose staff of 54 includes 30 educators and professional personnel, has expanded greatly in plant and equipment since it moved to Acre five years ago from Haifa, where it was founded in 1938. A million pounds have already been invested in machine shops, spacious classrooms, laboratories, dormitories, a library and the parade ground, with its tall flagpole; another half-million will result in the completion of a mess hall and a 40-bed infirmary by the beginning of the coming school year, and then a new classroom wing, a modern kitchen, a gymnasium, an office building and quarters for the staff by 1960.

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The Absorption Department of the Jewish Agency extends best wishes
To the Management and Staff of Haifa Port
You have proved good, devoted partners in the immigration and absorption of the many immigrants who have come to the homeland via Haifa Port.
Together we struggled during the years of the Mandate to bring in the remnants of our people, all obstacles notwithstanding.

With the establishment of the State you became our partners in the great task of receiving the hundreds of thousands of Jews and their dispersal throughout the land.
From 1933 to 1948, 208,000 Jews reached Haifa Port; between 1948 and 1958, 906,000 Jews came to Israel, 760,000 of them via Haifa Port.
Our good wishes go out to you on the occasion of your silver jubilee — may you rise to new achievements with the advent of the second decade of the State. May we witness the opening of the gates in all those countries now barring emigration, and the arrival of millions of Jews in our land.
May our partnership continue to prosper.
The Absorption Department,
THE JEWISH AGENCY

TOP LEFT: Disembarkation of new immigrants in Haifa Port. TOP RIGHT: Immigrants flown by plane to Eilat. CENTRE LEFT: Temporary immigrant housing in Kiryat Shmoreh and CENTRE RIGHT: Permanent housing for new settlers. BOTTOM LEFT: Studying at the Ulpan. BOTTOM RIGHT: Immigrant absorption in Kibbutz.

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AT THE OFFICIAL INAUGURATION OF HAIFA HARBOUR, 1933
Sir Arthur Wauchope, then High Commissioner for Palestine, disembarking from the British Conference Line s.s. "LANCASTRIAN PRINCE", the first ship to enter Haifa Harbour on October 31, 1933. During the past 25 years, the Prince Line's Sister Ships "Cyprian Prince," "Egyptian Prince," "Maltese Prince" and "Black Prince," have been visiting Haifa Harbour on their regular sailing schedules, serving Israel's Export trade.

MORE GRAIN BY ROAD

By Our Economic Reporter

In the first quarter of 1958, the Dagon silo handled 271,000 tons of imported grain, as compared with 138,000 tons in the first quarter of 1957 and 134,000 tons the year before. Its share in total Haifa harbour imports rose to 46 per cent as compared with 40 per cent in the corresponding periods of the previous two years. Deliveries to the home market also increased to 164,000 tons, 16,000 more than a year ago.

Over 60 per cent of the grain is now taken in bulk and 40 per cent in sacks, while in 1955 sacked deliveries accounted for over 70 per cent of the total. Rather unexpectedly, bulk shipments increased most where grain carried by road was concerned — due to the big modern lorries introduced in the past few years.

The proportion of grain carried by road has steadily risen during the past two years, accounting for over two-thirds of the deliveries in the past quarter.

Port Was Always Too Small

By M. S. Novomeysky

ON coming to Palestine three months after the British civil administration had been established (with the arrival on July 1, 1920, of the first High Commissioner, Sir Herbert Samuel) I heard of the new administration's first steps in legislation. These were ordinances prohibiting bars and street advertisements and making compulsory the use of stone in building. All this was in order to preserve the dignity and particular style of the Holy City. The well-known town planner, Professor Geddes, soon arrived. He and Ronald Storrs, the first District Governor of Jerusalem, who was known for his interest in art and liked to call himself Pontius Pilate, were soon busy preparing plans and seeing to the enactment of the ordinances.

One of the next subjects on the agenda, I was told, was the construction of a harbour on the Haifa shore. The necessity for this was evident to anyone interested in the speedy economic development of the country. At the High Commissioner's request, Sir Frederick Palmer, the expert on harbour construction, was sent out by the Crown Agents for the Colonies to make a survey and prepare some cost estimates.

As I was interested in the problem, I visited Palmer in London on his return there in 1922, together with the late Director of Commerce and Industry in the Palestine Government, Lieut.-Col. Harold Solomon, who was then on leave in London.

Palmer's Estimate

Palmer explained his scheme to us, and I remember that his rough estimate of the cost was about a million pounds. This was then a staggering figure for the poor Palestine Government, and it took quite some time for the expenditure to be approved, final plans to be prepared and construction to proceed. In October 1933, Sir Frederick and Colonel Fleming, one of the Crown Agents, arrived in Haifa for the official opening of the new harbour. It was a great event for Palestine, a historical landmark in the development of the country. Very soon, however, it became disappointingly clear that due to the small size of the harbour area and to its location, it would soon be inadequate for the country's development needs.

Palestine Potash, soon to become the largest export enterprise in the country after the rapidly developing citrus industry, first exported potash in 1932—just as the construction of the harbour approached completion. It was clear to the writer, even before the concession was granted to him and Major Tulloch in August 1929, that if the undertaking was to compete on the world markets, it would require special and cheap facilities for storage, mechanical handling and loading. With an eye to this, I had studied the potash storage and loading plant built at Antwerp by the German firm Heckel of Saarbrucken; this and the plant at Bremerhaven in Germany were the largest and most modern in Europe at that time.

At work on the first breakwater at the site of the projected port of Haifa, 1931. A crane and wagons brought rocks to the edge of the expanding ledge, and dropped them into the sea.
Keren Hayesod Archives

Special Jetty

The expected difficulties soon arose. Not enough sheds were available for storage in the harbour area. Having a rapid increase in tonnage in mind, the company applied in 1932 for the construction of a special jetty for potash, which was approved a year later after intervention in London, and duly indicated on the official harbour maps.

Soon afterwards the Iraq Petroleum Company applied for a jetty and a special petroleum area. On Palmer's advice, they agreed to have theirs behind the one for potash. The port manager, however, tried to persuade the Government and the Potash Company that the jetty would not be required, that the potash traffic could be handled through the port's general facilities and that if a jetty were to be provided it should also be used for general traffic—particularly to accommodate 80,000 tons yearly of imported coal, cement and other goods.

At the request of the High Commissioner the company finally dropped the jetty project in exchange for a reduction in wharfage payments and storage dues.

Storage Difficulties

Palestine Potash experienced grave storage difficulties in the port. In a letter dated June 1935 the Jerusalem office complained to the London office: "Government refuses to give us any permanent accommodation until two years hence, when a new shed will be constructed," but in February 1938 a letter from the resident engineer stated that the construction of the projected transit shed had been deferred. The company had to hire private storehouses far outside the harbour area, involving inconvenience and additional expense.

As for Palestine Potash's request for mechanical arrangements for bulk transport and loading, which had become common practice with potash producers in Europe and America, the port manager advised the Government in 1941 not to consider it seriously until the Company's production had reached 500,000 tons (at that time it was approaching 100,000 tons). The unrealistic nature of such a suggestion is brought out by the fact that direct loading facilities already exist at the large storehouse that was recently put up by the new Dead Sea Works at Haifa, even though output at Sdom is only now reaching 100,000 tons.

The cost of storing and handling potash at the Mandatory port was actually higher than what it had been before the port was opened. No wonder the late architect and town planner, Richard Kaufman, whose unadopted regional plan had foreseen the port's shortcomings, recently warned government and public in a letter to *The Jerusalem Post* not to make the same mistakes in planning a harbour for Eilat.

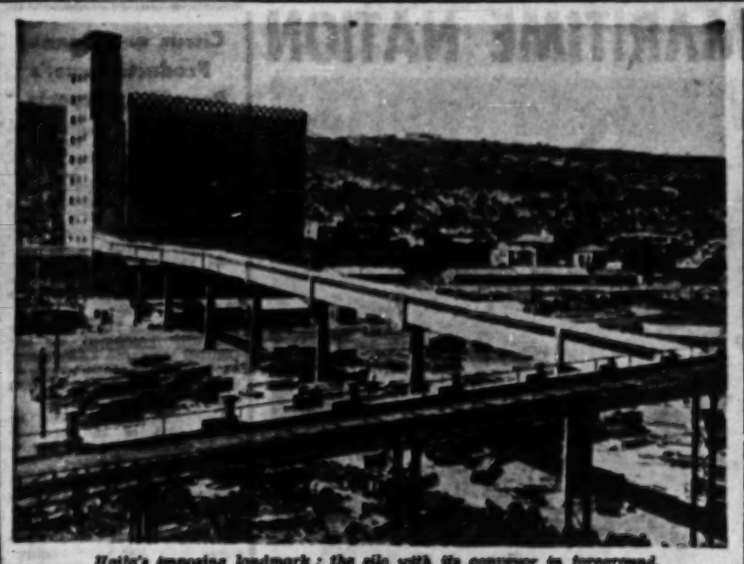
It is not lack of goodwill, inexperience or lack of funds that accounted for the shortcomings of Haifa port, but mostly, I believe, lack of foresight and confidence in the future development of this city, so beautifully situated on the eastern Mediterranean coast.

There was a man who did foresee the development of Haifa many years ago, but the non-Jewish world knew little of him and the mighty in Jewry did not take him seriously. In his mind's eye he saw:

"Gigantic ships ... anchored in the roads between Acre and the foot of Mount Carmel.... Vast stone breakwaters rested in the water and told the strangers what the distant harbour they saw before them really was: the most comfortable and safest harbour within the Mediterranean. Ships of all sizes, all kinds, all nations rested in its security".

Theodor Herzl "Altneuland," 1902.

In 1957, Haifa harbour accommodated over 950 vessels with a tonnage of nearly two million.



Haifa's imposing landmark: the silo with its conveyor in foreground.

Dagon: More Work For Less

Silo Helped Modernise Port

Jerusalem Post Reporter

FEW firms were able to lower their prices during 1957. Labour costs, c.o.l. allowances, materials and replacements all became more expensive. But the Dagon Silo Company in Haifa port did lower its prices, from IL4.700 per ton of bulk wheat unloaded and handled by the silo in 1956, to IL4.100 in 1957 (in sacks the price is IL4 more). The reduction was made possible by the silo's high efficiency, expert planning and operation and Dagon's "degressive tariff," the only one of its kind in the country and among silos in the world.

What is a "degressive tariff?" The company itself suggested it when it concluded its grain unloading concession contract with the Government—the Israel Government's first concession—on May 10, 1951. Dagon's yearly fee is a lump sum of 10 per cent gross on its investment, regardless of the amount of work it performs or its own costs. Therefore the more grain the silo is allowed to handle the less each ton costs the public and Dagon handled 500,000 tons in 1957 as against 400,000 in 1956, the first full year of operation.

"We intend to prove that there is room in Israel for private investment and initiative to show that Israel can give a fair return for honest work and that serious enterprises can make a reasonable profit, not a speculative exploitation rate. And we want to help the country as well," Dagon's chairman, Dr. Reuben Hecht, explains. "It would be easier on our staff and machinery to charge per ton but we feel that our silo is here to serve the country and not vice versa."

Having chosen the hard way of working more to be able to charge less, the company has set a series of records. It does not owe the government one pound. In 1957 alone it saved the State IL2.5m. plus $2.15m. in direct savings, over manual unloading. This saved sum was equal to Dagon's total investment; and after 31 years the silo becomes State property. In the same year, the silo established itself as the world's hardest working. Its turnover reached 27 times capacity, compared to the European figure of seven times and U.S. records of 20.

In 1957 Dagon handled 41 per cent of all imports unloaded in the port. During the first five months of this year the percentage rose to about 50. Translated into berth space, the silo's fast operation is equivalent to having expanded port quays by 40 per cent, a job that would cost many millions.

Wheat Export

Thanks to its facilities and low operating fee, the silo has also made possible the export of hard wheat, a lucrative dollar earner. Fifteen shipments, totalling almost 30,000 tons, have already been exported through the silo.

The silo was planned with all the technical know-how that the Swiss Neptun company (of which Dr. Hecht's father is chairman) and its associates put at Dagon's disposal. The engineers expected to run in the silo in two weeks, which would have been an Israel record for a plant of such size. In fact it worked faultlessly from the moment the starter was pushed and has not broken down since, despite the tremendous strain of almost continuous operation. It has now handled 1.5m. tons without a hitch. The silo employs 100 and on peak days the staff is often trebled.

From the architectural point of view the silo is an outstanding Haifa landmark that has put the port on the map. Designed to combine beauty with utility, it is not the eyesore that might have been expected from a working plant. Inside and out, aesthetic considerations have prevailed. As a result the workers take pride in the building and keep it clean.

As a revolution in cargo handling in the port, the silo was not universally welcomed. Despite its complete success, the firm has had to fight hard for its right to develop and even for the fulfilment of its written contract. Its argument that the State is the ultimate gainer from efficient methods has sometimes been challenged, though no one has denied the saving of costs, it has made possible. Recently the authorities have agreed to let Dagon expand in the port. An additional pneumatic grain elevator, which will speed unloading by about 50 per cent, has been ordered for IL650,000 in Germany. Shortly work on doubling the silo's 20,000 ton capacity will start, at a cost of IL2.1m. The funds are being raised by Dagon among its many foreign investors, with aid from the U.S. Government under the Cooley Amendment.

Dagon's bid to build a terminal silo at the Tel Aviv railway station was rejected —with preference going to another bidder—although it was the lowest. This has distressed the management particularly, because it considers the Tel Aviv silo a complement that should be operated as one efficient unit, with no opposing interests to hinder work. Dagon's claim for potash loading rights in Haifa port, which was awarded to it by the Dead Sea Works but rejected by the Port Authority, is still pending before the High Court after two years.

Yet the management has not been discouraged. It has announced plans for a silo at the future port of Ashdod and discussed cargo handling plans at Eilat.

Transiloyd Celebrates

The Managing Director, Mr. Gedalyahu Weinbaum, can now look back with great pride upon his widespread activities as forwarder for 35 years. Since 1944, he has been the Managing Director of Transiloyd Ltd., Tel Aviv. He has enormously developed the concern which today has 32 agencies with representatives in the Far East. The activities are of a varied nature. The company not only acts as forwarder and broker but also as official supervisor of the Polish firm Polcargo. Through Transiloyd's warehouses, shoes to the value of $5,000,000 have been exported to Poland in 1958. In Israel, Mr. Weinbaum is the exclusive representative of the well known company, Railway Express Agency New York. This company recently created an International Division which will comprise the overall planning and expansion of the international surface and air services of the company. In connection with this business, Mr. Weinbaum is shortly making an extensive business trip to Europe. Transiloyd is also an associate member of American Forwarders and Brokers of America.

Mr. Weinbaum is also interested in social work. He is a member of the Netherlands-Israel Chamber of Commerce, Amsterdam, the Tel Aviv and Jaffa Chamber of Commerce, and Vice-President of the Polish Immigrants' Bank, Tel Aviv.

On the threshold of the celebration of 35 years' activity, all friends of Mr. Weinbaum wish him many happy returns of the day.

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ISRAEL BECOMES MARITIME NATION

Zim Expands

By Our Economic Editor

Modern cranes at Haifa Port. Israel Bonds Photo by Ilani

HAD not world maritime trade been in such a depressed mood just now, Israel shipping would have celebrated 1958, as a triple occasion; beside the Tenth Anniversary of the state, it marks the 25th anniversary of the opening of Haifa harbour and the completion of the first stage of Zim's fleet reconstruction programme.

The momentous importance of Haifa Port is self-evident: only the provision of modern harbour facilities, enabling sea-going vessels to anchor and operate in a sheltered basin, turned this country from a backwater into a participant in world trade in its own right. It was also a necessary prelude to Haifa's role as an outlet for Middle East oil, as an entrepot and as the naval base for which its location suited it. Although most of this has been eclipsed by the establishment of Israel and the subsequent political conflict, latent economic potentialities never ceased to exert a potent influence and should not be lost sight of as an aim for the future.

Zim's Bid

The reconstruction of Zim's fleet, on the other hand, is definitely of topical significance in that it pinpoints Israel's final entry into the club of active maritime nations and, indeed, her resolve to proceed further on that way. We have gradually grown accustomed to the fact that one-quarter of our exports, one-third of our dry cargo imports, one-eighth of our fuel requirements and three-quarters of our seaborne passenger traffic are carried by Israel ships — in fact, if ships chartered by Israel companies are included the share of imports handled by domestic firms may well exceed 40 per cent. But few have recognized the full extent of the contribution made by shipping to our national economy. In 1957 its foreign currency earnings amounted to $38.3m., second only to the citrus industry's. To be sure, the added value earned by shipping was just 26-28 per cent as compared with 70 per cent for citrus (and 19 per cent for diamonds) but still its net earnings totalled $8.1m. as compared with $4.2m. for the diamonds industry and $14.1m. for the rest of our major industrial exports in 1957.

Moreover, prospects of expanding shipping earnings appear brighter and more soundly based than in many other industries. The foreign currency budget for 1958/59 estimates that shipping income will rise only $1m. (six per cent) as against an expected increase of $30m. (23 per cent) in commodity exports, but this is accounted for partly by changes in accounting practices in respect of shipping and partly by the current slump in the world freight market which cannot, however, go on very much longer. As a matter of fact, once Israel's merchant marine has acquired the technical standard and the maritime tradition that are needed — and it appears very close to achieving them — it may become difficult to halt its expansion by the lack of remunerative working opportunities.

On the assumption of a 50 per cent share of the country's foreign trade being shipped under the national flag, there is still considerable room for an advance in the home trade (in particular in citrus exports) which is also bound to expand in the years to come. In addition, cargo traffic between foreign ports accounted for an annual $2.5m. in the past two years and is likely to increase; and the experience of Israel vessels in the tramp business — chiefly under charter to foreign companies — shows that there is much scope for activity in that direction.

Second Stage

It is mainly along these lines that Israel's shipping companies have framed the second stage of their expansion, which envisages a total tonnage of 572,000 grt. — i.e. three times as much as the present fleet — by 1963, most of the expansion being in bulk carriers and in tankers. Orders already placed for new ships — with yards in Germany, Japan, etc. — amount to about $100m. Some of them are being re-negotiated in order to take account of changed freight terms and shipbuilding costs. Even a modest net return on such an investment would evidently multiply our current shipping income. Such a merchant marine would also become one of our major employers and an important factor in promoting exports. While many details are still hanging fire or depend upon future developments, it is already clear that Israel is treading the way of Norway, Greece, and other small nations that have learnt to supplement their meagre home resources by heavy capital investments in international shipping.

Needless to say, a keen sense of efficiency and competitive costing are prerequisites of success in this field. Moreover, since public funds cannot be expected to provide the vast capital required by such a programme, private means will have to be attracted as well, either as loans or as stock capital. Fortunately, state resources sufficed to finance most of the first expansion stage, but even there some strains started showing of late.

Thus, Zim's balance sheet for the end of 1957 shows a rise of IL34.5m. in fixed assets (including IL3.9m. in depreciation allowances) of which IL17.6m. were financed by long-term State loans. However, the accumulation of own means — including IL300,000 of new shares sold to private investors abroad — did little more than offset the decrease of other debts (by IL4.1m.), and eventually the company had to increase by IL6.5m. its short-term liabilities (mainly to banks and suppliers), which as a result greatly exceed its liquid assets (IL21m. as compared with IL15.3m.). With regard to financing the new ships of the "second stage," negotiations are proceeding to secure State loans at easier terms, but that will evidently solve only part of the problem.

Moreover, the problem has been aggravated by the Government's financial policy which cannot but lead to a deterioration of the shipping companies' financial status. The best vindication of the expansion policy of Israel shipping has been its ability to maintain a rate of IL1.8 per dollar of added value earned during the past two years, but one has to bear in mind that during that period cargo freights were more than double their current level and that wages and other costs in this country have steadily risen.

Promising Industry

One can easily understand the Treasury's reluctance to extend the export premium to shipping and citrus, which have hitherto managed to make ends meet at the official rate of exchange, but at the same time one must doubt the wisdom of discriminating against the two most promising export industries in this country and thus discouraging capital and skilled managerial capacity from them. One hopes, instead, that everything will be done to increase their profitability and strengthen their capital structure. The young shipping industry in particular needs both the financial resources required for rapid growth and the feeling of independence and responsibility that is a precondition of a successful long-term business policy.

Success Story

A modest example of achievement through initiative and perseverance is given by a Haifa Travel Bureau which is celebrating the 15th anniversary of its foundation.

In 1943 two enterprising young men founded a company under the name of Daka Freight Service which was later incorporated as Daka Service Ltd. at No. 6 Khayat Street in dowtown Haifa. From an unassuming Customs brokers' business, the firm gradually developed, against heavy odds, and without outside help. It is now one of the leading Haifa Travel Offices while retaining its initial Customs Clearing business, to which a ship's sub-agency was added in 1945.

Daka are now entering a new development stage, having obtained the representation of the well-known Tel Aviv Customs House Agents, "Daphna," Weismann-Lavie, Ltd., which are closely affiliated with Daphna-Tours Ltd. of Tel Aviv.

When one hears so often of people leaving the country "because it is too difficult to make a living here," Daka's success story is worth quoting, among others.

Best wishes to MM. Dana and Laft, Daka's able directors. *(Advt.)*

Citrus and Canned Products Israel's Promising Exports

The Citrus & Canned Products Association comprises twelve leading processors of citrus by-products and canned fruit and vegetables in Israel. Their trademark is "Jaffa Gold" a label which has become a household word for good quality.

In the last two years exports of the Association have each year approached the $2,000,000 mark.

All products for export are carefully examined by our Central Research Laboratory, owned by the Association, in Rehovot, and only the best are approved for export.

The Association takes up about 82% of the oranges made available to the industry for processing.

In the last years the Association's activities have considerably expanded to other fields such as the processing of tomatoes into tomato juice puree and ketchup; cucumbers are also a well known "Jaffa Gold" article, as well as canned melons which are "going up." "Jaffa Gold" grapefruit segments are much in demand mainly in the United Kingdom, but increasing interest is also expressed especially for this variety in many other markets.

The Association maintains agents in most Continental countries and have lately increased their exports to West Africa.

A new and promising future exists in the erection of bottling plants in many European countries where both the "Jaffa Gold" squash and "Jaffa Gold" juice are bottled on the spot. Very important quantities of squash exported in bulk, have been sold in this manner to buyers in West Germany, which has come up lately as a good customer.

Out of a total tonnage of about 11,000 tons shipped per annum, 95% found their way abroad through the Haifa Port.

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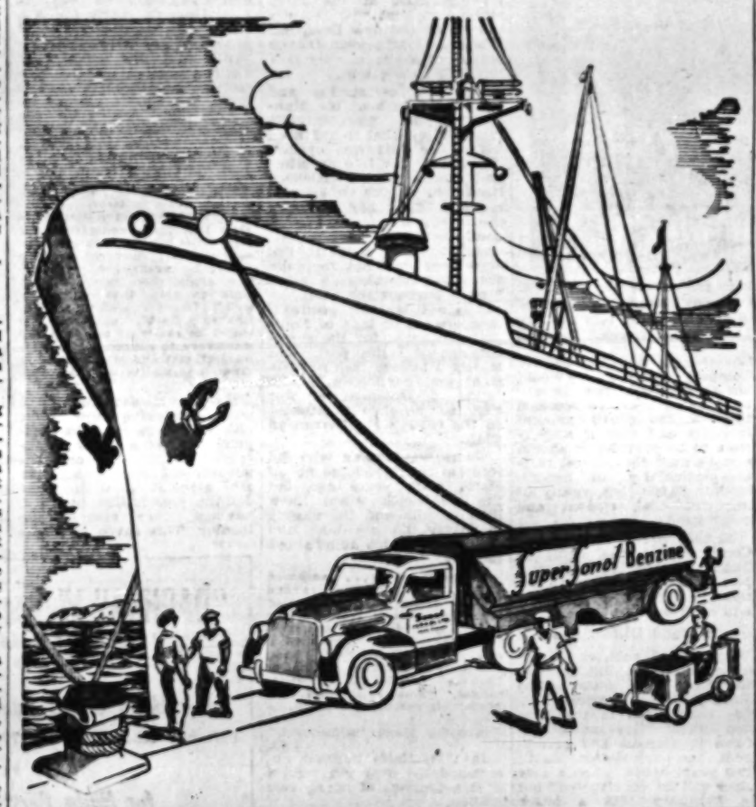

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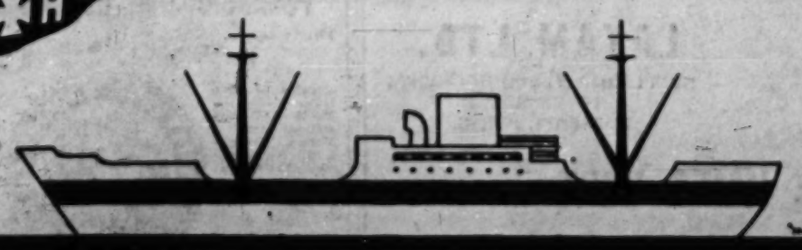
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ISRAEL'S WEEK

Rabbi Herbert Friedman addressing the opening session of the UJA Conference at the Hebrew University.

A SUDDEN CABINET CRISIS broke out on Tuesday night when representatives of the National Religious Party notified Prime Minister Ben-Gurion of their decision to leave the coalition over the Government decision to register as Jewish, in the new identity cards, anyone declaring he is Jewish.

UNITED NATIONS SECRETARY-GENERAL HAMMARSKJOLD and his representative Mr. Andrew Cordier conferred with Prime Minister Ben-Gurion as Israel announced the day-time reopening of the road leading from Issawiya through the Israel sector on Mt. Scopus ... One member of an Israel patrol on the Syrian frontier was wounded in a clash with Syrian shepherds trespassing on Israel territory.

THE UNITED JEWISH APPEAL held its 20th midsummer Conference, the first to be held outside the U.S., in Jerusalem.

... PARATROOPERS' DAY WAS OBSERVED with a spectacular display following a mass drop of men and materiel near Ashkelon ... **FORMER FRENCH PREMIER MAURICE BOURGES-MAUNOURY** now visiting Israel was decorated with a golden Hagana emblem in a Hagana-award ceremony at Givatayim.

EMIGRATION EXCEEDED IMMIGRATION IN MAY for the first time since early in 1953, as 980 newcomers arrived but an estimated 1,400 left the country permanently.

TWO VILLAGERS WERE KILLED AND FIVE WOUNDED IN A CLAN QUARREL in the immigrant village of Zacharya near Hartuv.

Definition of A Jew

HARDLY had the furore in the Cabinet and outside of it over the public speeches of former Chief of Staff Dayan died down when a sudden crisis broke out in the coalition, this time over a religious issue.

Early this week the Progressive Party indicated that it would consider leaving the Cabinet unless clear instructions were given to put an end to political activity by army officers. On Tuesday afternoon Mr. Ben-Gurion, Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, told the Knesset that he had instructed General Dayan not to make any further public appearances of a political nature, and this "crisis" seemed to be over.

Barely three hours later, representatives of the National Religious Party, led by the Minister for Religious Affairs, Mr. Moshe Haim Shapira, called on Mr. Ben-Gurion to inform him of their decision to quit the government over the Cabinet decision that anyone declaring *bona fide* that he or she was Jewish would be registered as such in the new identity cards that are now being issued, provided he did not profess another religion.

Actually the new identity cards, like the old ones, have no entry for "Religion" but only for "Nationality" and it is here that the word "Jewish" is inscribed. The Orthodox, however, maintain firmly that the identity of "religion" and "nationality" was a basic factor in preserving the unity of the Jewish people through centuries of dispersion, and the identity of a Jew could only be determined in accordance with Jewish, i.e. religious, law and tradition.

Four months ago, when the Deputy Minister for Religious Affairs, Dr. Zerah Warhaftig, presented his Ministry's budget for the current year to the Knesset, he also touched upon the question of identity cards and defended the necessity for registering the applicants' religion, since under Israel laws issues of personal status, such as marriage and inheritance, are matters for the religious courts. He also stressed that "the Jewish nation and its religion are one" but insisted that it was not up to the secular Jew (or civil official) to determine who was a Jew and who was not. This was fixed by Jewish religious law, he asserted.

Mr. Warhaftig stressed these points again when he met the press late on Tuesday night after the Religious Party's representatives had seen Mr. Ben-Gurion. Mr. Warhaftig and his associates maintained that the proposed definition of a person's Jewishness represented a grave threat to the unity of the Jewish people, particularly in the future, when children now registered by their parents as Jewish reach maturity and will wish to be married in a Jewish religious ceremony but may discover that according to Jewish law they are not Jews. Ultimately this may split the Jewish people into Jews so recognised by the religious authorities and those not recognized.

Apparently all these arguments were brought forward when the issue was first debated in the Cabinet at the end of March, at which time it was decided to appoint a Ministerial Committee to air the matter. The three-member committee reported to the Cabinet at its weekly meeting on Sunday, and the Cabinet decided to approve the system of registration opposed by the Religious Party. To many observers the whole dispute seemed somewhat unreasonable, since the Rabbinate had never considered the entry "Jew" in identity cards as proof positive of a person's religion. In any case, and wherever there was a doubt it had conducted its own investigations and made its decisions according to religious law. Now the Chief Rabbinate, in what seemed therefore to be primarily a demonstrative action, instructed all rabbinic offices not to rely on religious entries of new identity cards but to investigate "each individual instance."

The Religious Party is willing to agree to dropping the item of "Nationality" or "Religion" from identity cards altogether. This was also suggested at the last Cabinet meeting and rejected, apparently for security reasons. As Minister of Justice Pinhas Rosen was quoted in the press, as long as there is a need for Military Government in certain Arab-inhabited areas of the country, the elimination of any reference to religion or nationality in the identity cards represents a serious security problem.

Since the establishment of the State ten years ago, Israel's coalition governments have often been beset by Cabinet crises over religious issues. However, since the last elections held in July, 1955, all threatened Cabinet splits have been due to political issues and mainly to problems of foreign policy. Thus, this week's crisis over a religious issue was like a return to old times.

All in all, it was the ninth Cabinet crisis created by the religious parties in the past ten years. It was recalled in the Knesset lobbies that on four previous occasions their abstentions or negative votes on confidence motions in the Knesset forced the Cabinet to resign. Considering that there have only been about 15 coalition crises, this is a considerable proportion for a group that has never controlled more than about one-sixth of the Knesset. In this case, however, their resignation did not bring down the Government as it still had a majority of 69 in the Knesset.

While some papers predicted that the crisis would be solved as the Religious Party wangles some concessions in this or some other field, it was widely noted that the leaders of the Religious Party may also have an eye on next year's elections.

Scopus Rd.

THE narrow dirt road linking the village of Issawiya with the highway from Ramallah to the Old City, through the Israel sector of the Mt. Scopus demilitarized zone, continued to be an issue this week although Israel agreed to reopen it for pedestrians from sunrise to sunset. It had been closed after the bloody Gan Shlomit incident in which bullets from the direction of Issawiya killed the Chairman of the Israel-Jordan Armistice Commission and four Israel policemen.

The Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, took time off from his efforts in Beirut for a short visit to Amman and Jerusalem where he conferred with Mr. Ben-Gurion on the Scopus situation. Then Israel officials met again with Mr. Hammarskjold's representative, Mr. Andrew Cordier, and agreed to open the road during daytime. Since Mr. Cordier seemed to accept the Arab contention that the road through the Israel sector was the main link between Issawiya and the Old City although three other roads are actually available to the villagers, Israel has requested that two of her representatives be permitted to make an on-the-spot visit and survey the situation. This visit has not yet taken place.

UJA Shift

CULMINATING their four-night's tour of Israel, 500 leaders of the United Jewish Appeal held a two-day Midsummer Conference in Jerusalem. The meeting heard a distinguished array of speakers, including President Ben-Zvi, Prime Minister Ben-Gurion and U.S. Ambassador Lawson praise the humanitarian efforts of American Jewry.

However, the most interesting feature of the Conference was the shift of stress from matters financial to matters spiritual which was indicated in the keynote address by the Executive Vice-President of the UJA, Rabbi Herbert Friedman. He warned of the great danger to the unity of the Jewish people if lack of understanding between the people of Israel and the Jews of America was permitted to develop into an unbridgeable gap. Looking into the more distant future—he optimistically spoke about the 21st and 22nd centuries—the youthful Executive Vice - President warned of the time when there would be no need for practical cooperation between the American Jew and the Israeli for the rescue of Jews from countries of distress. If no spiritual bonds are developed to replace the present ties of practical cooperation with links of genuine understanding, there may emerge in the two countries two separate peoples — Canaanites in Israel and Karaites in America—instead of one vital Jewish people.

To build this bridge of understanding is the task of young people in both countries, Rabbi Friedman stressed. Judging by the enthusiastic applause of his remarks, American Jewry seems to be more aware of this problem now than ever before.

Bosses' Rift

THE coup de grace administered to the projected Association of Managers by the Histadrut Central Committee at its weekly meeting last Sunday has disappointed many members of the public, writes our Labour Correspondent. The Histadrut leadership's decision to call on the Institute of Productivity to drop the idea, is open to misinterpretation. As will be recalled, the idea of the Association (modelled on the A.A.M.) grew out of a study visit of executives to the U.S. and was brought up at a Tel Aviv meeting two months ago. An *ad hoc* committee headed by Mr. Y. Ami, Deputy Director of Fertilizers and Chemicals, has been working out the Association's terms of reference. It was to have been launched in Haifa at a meeting of executives of private, government and Histadrut-owned concerns next month.

The most convincing arguments were put forward at the Committee meeting by Mr. A. Remez, Manager of Koor Ltd. and the Haoved Hazioni representative, Mr. Y. Shaari. They pleaded the Association's cause as a progressive step promoting efficiency and an attempt to improve business management "know-how" in Israel.

The drive for higher productivity would surely benefit from the kind of refresher courses for executives that were to have been promoted by such a national body; not to speak of the benefits of professional organization for industry. Mr. Lavon's fear that the Association would have developed into an "Executives' Club" cannot really outweigh its aid to managers who have not benefited from the university training usual among executives in most modern countries.

HEARD ABROAD

A gift is not necessarily a bribe — President Eisenhower

We are still marking time and in some questions are in effect moving back — Mr. Khrushchev.

If you want to write poetry you must earn a living some other way — Mr. T.S. Eliot

What do soldiers know about Government — nothing. Ft. Marshal Lord Montgomery.

Safety through strength is no longer a possible thing. Consider the dilemma. Bertrand Russell.

The Middle East Scene

By Amnon Bartur

LEBANON: EXPLOSIVE UNCERTAINTIES

UNDERMINING THE SITUATION

THE Arab political scene continues to be dominated by events in embattled Lebanon, whose troubles are about to enter their eighth week. Although the basic issue at conflict between Government and opposition is clear — whether the Lebanon is to identify herself completely with the forces of Arab nationalism led by Colonel Abdul Nasser or remain true to her tradition of friendship for the Western world — developments since last week-end have been accompanied by highly obscure proceedings amidst a mass of conflicting reports and declarations from official Beirut itself.

The rival Arab conglomerations have reflected the confusions. At the highest of the conflict when Baghdad and Amman were launching their fiercest attacks on the United Arab Republic for interfering in the Lebanon, Arab Federation quarters revealed that Premier Nuri es-Said had approached Colonel Nasser with a suggestion that all causes of discord between the two rival unions be removed. Nuri's current "private" visit to London via Istanbul, where he had a talk with Prime Minister Menderes, again gave ground for speculation about the Federation's possibly intervening in the Lebanon, especially after any possible direct Western action was ruled out as a result of Mr. Hammarskjold's visit.

West's Role

The question of Western intervention, in fact, is an excellent illustration of the confused state of affairs in official Beirut. When the Lebanese Government clamoured for more active support, in the early weeks of the revolt, Washington and London did not seem much impressed; when the Arab League Council was meeting in Benghazi to consider the Lebanese complaint against Syria and Egypt, the matter was allowed to drag on in the hope that the conflict would be resolved amicably among Arabs, with the result that much valuable time was lost and the rebels consolidated their gains; only after the failure of the Benghazi meeting, the Security Council decision to dispatch observers to Lebanon and the announcement of the Minister of Health, who is also acting as chief liaison officer with the U.N. observer team, that his Government had asked the world organization to send to the country a substantial emergency force (4,000 to 7,000) to guard and seal off the 250-kilometre-long border with Syria, did the West's attitude appear to undergo some change and both Washington and London expressed their readiness to send troops to the Lebanon as soon as Beirut made a formal request for armed assistance.

Beirut Changes Mind

But Lebanese politics are conducted in a very special manner. The day following the Health Minister's announcement another Cabinet member denied all reports that the Government had actually asked for a U.N. police force, and it began to look as though President Chamoun had decided to make a significant conciliatory gesture toward the rebel leaders. This conjecture was considerably strengthened by weekend reports that the Lebanese Chief of Staff, General Fu'ad Shehab, was on his way to assume power as Prime Minister as well as fill the President's post temporarily until a new one was elected. What gave these reports credence was that Shehab had already acted as *deus ex machina* in 1952, when another President, Bishara el-Khoury, had made himself unpopular by, among other things, wanting to stand for another term of office.

The stage seemed set for just such a compromise. Having practically ruled out foreign intervention in its aid, the regime was faced by only one alternative to giving in: quick and decisive Army action. This would have involved no less a measure than replacing Shehab, a step which is rendered unthinkable both by the General's past record and by his conduct during the present crisis. Shehab has held the view that the army can win the contest without taking any major action — simply by containing the rebellion. He seemed in full agreement with the view expressed by the Maronite Patriarch (who has been advocating Shehab's assumption of powers) that strong military measures leading to destruction and bloodshed would embitter the Moslems against the Christian-led army and shake the very basis of the country's existence.

The report of Shehab's ascendency was made even more plausible by being given currency by none other than Baghdad, the last quarter to countenance any leniency with the rebels, let alone giving in to them and President Abdul Nasser. Only three days earlier Baghdad was expressing its displeasure with Shehab by circulating reports that a number of Lebanese Deputies had been calling for his ouster. Iraq's apparent resignation to his taking over the government looked like another clear indication that all was lost for the present Lebanese regime.

Tougher Tone

This was on Sunday, and events were to take another turn the very next day. As the U.N. Secretary-General discussed matters with Abdul Nasser and his Ministers in Cairo the official tone in Beirut grew markedly tougher and Premier Sami Solh went as far as to refer again to the possibility of his Government's asking the U.S. and Britain for armed assistance against the rebels in case the Security Council failed to take effective action as soon as Mr. Hammarskjold returned to New York. President Chamoun sounded a similar warning in a television appearance over the B.B.C. on Monday night, then went a little further in an interview the next day and declared that his Government would ask for an emergency force "should the situation deteriorate further." He is also reported to have said that his U.N. delegation would go to the General Assembly in case the Soviet Union vetoed the Lebanese complaint to the Council.

The week's developments have thus changed nothing in the basic situation, which remains as explosive as it was before. Unless the Government gives in one way or another, the present "balance of inaction" between the two sides will continue to wreak havoc with Lebanon's economic life and keep up inter-Arab and inter-bloc tensions.

LETTER FROM PARIS

By Maurice Carr

New 'Battle of Algiers' in Offing

FAITH, faith in de Gaulle, has begun to move mountains, mountains of gold, into the French Treasury from privy caches. Tons of the precious metal, long hoarded away in lockers and stockings, under mattresses and floor-boards, against a rainy day, have been subscribed to the new 3½ per cent Government loan. Such a ponderable upsurge of national self-confidence has not been witnessed here before in living memory.

It is true that investors are protected against any future depreciation of the franc, for the shares are redeemable on a gold standard basis. There was, however, a similar issue of guaranteed Government stock in 1952, and the total of 36 tons of gold then picked up by the State over a period of eight weeks has now been surpassed in a mere five days.

Financial Triumph

This financial triumph enormously strengthens France's national position on the international chequerboard. It had been taken for granted that by the end of this year France would, once again, have to pass the hat around to replenish her fast-emptying coffers. That humiliating prospect has been banished. General de Gaulle is not going to find himself in the role of a potential borrower when he receives Mr. Dulles here in a fortnight.

Before that meeting, the French Premier is due to spend three days in Algeria, in the company of his Minister of State, M. Guy Mollet. De Gaulle's purpose on this trip will be to establish once and for all the authority of the Paris Government over the unruly Algerian colons. On the success or failure of this difficult mission, his whole effort to renovate France is liable to stand or fall.

On the surface, the rebellious mood among the European settlers in Algeria has cooled off. The all-Algerian Public Safety Committee, on which high-ranking army officers as well as civilians serve, has unanimously adopted a motion dissociating itself from "politics" and expressing unqualified support for whatever de Gaulle may see fit to do. Yet behind the facade of disciplined unity there is nervousness and discontent exploited by subversive Fascist elements.

The Fascists have developed a clever technique for making capital out of the Algerian tragedy. By themselves, they know, they are powerless. They do not have a mass following even in Algeria, let alone Metropolitan France. They lack a natural leader. They cannot carry the army with them in anything like an open revolt against the monumental de Gaulle.

Fascist Tactic

The Fascist tactic, therefore, is to contaminate the weak minds of various senior officers with doubt and mistrust, to encourage small acts of insubordination as a prelude to bigger ones, to kindle and fan the secret fires of personal ambition.

The notion entertained by many officers that all the misfortunes of the army are attributable to treacherous politicians is being elevated by the Fascists into a sacred axiom. Equating parliamentarianism with defeatism, they insinuate that de Gaulle, closely collaborating as he does with the old-timers of the Fourth Republic and working for the establishment of a fully democratic Fifth Republic, has become feeble in his old age. The patriotic duty of the army, suggest the Fascists, is to rescue the former Free French leader from the clutches of the wily men of the "party system."

It is precisely because he means to challenge the Fascists on their own ground that de Gaulle has decided to take M. Mollet along to Algiers. There, leaflets have already been distributed urging the population not to hang the flags out and calling for a silent protest demonstration. Whatever may happen in the streets of the city, there is bound to be a mighty clash of willpower behind closed doors. A new and decisive "battle of Algiers" is in the offing.

Defiant Officers

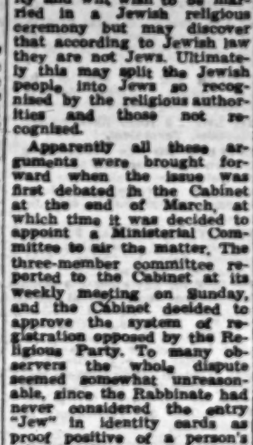
Since the uprising of May 13 when the army, in de Gaulle's words, stemmed the revolutionary torrent to capture its useful energy, certain officers have given the impression that they might let the torrent loose again if Paris does not abide by the wishes of Algiers. Though this defiant attitude may be no more than a conceited posture, it cannot be ignored.

To carry through his epic task of salvation, de Gaulle must have two things which were denied to his predecessors in office: unbounded prestige and unrestricted freedom of manoeuvre. The overall situation was such, when he assumed the Premiership, that he found himself obliged to offer substantial concessions to Tunisia and Morocco in an effort to break their solidarity with the Algerian F.L.N. rebels. It has been objected that the previous Government headed by M. Gaillard was overthrown for the very reason that it offered just the same concessions, and the question is being asked: "Why does wrong become right when de Gaulle does it?"

The answer is that when an unstable French Government, held in contempt for its shakiness, gives something away to the Arabs, they are not satisfied but go on to demand more and still more. They will of necessity be more reasonable when confronted with a de Gaulle, resolute and generous, who they realize will yield only what he wants to yield and no more, and hold only what he wants to hold and no more. If, however, they see that this de Gaulle, whom they genuinely respect, is being knocked off his pedestal and shoved around by his own folk, by the ever hopelessly divided French people, then all be lost.

Supreme Bulwark

Today de Gaulle stands as the supreme bulwark against nascent Fascism in France and against Algerian secession with all its terrible consequences, not only for France and Algeria, but for the world. Harried at home by some muddle-headed progressives, and seriously threatened on the other side of the Mediterranean by European extremists who may be the undoing of French Algeria with their hysterical shouts of "*Algérie Française!*" de Gaulle cannot afford to be worsted in the supreme trial of strength which awaits him when he lands with M. Mollet in Algiers on Wednesday.



PELTOURS
TRAVEL · TOURS · INSURANCE · FREIGHT

DEPARTURES: JUNE 29 — JULY 4
FROM LOD AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. June 29	0700	EL AL	Rome, Cologne, London
	0830	EL AL	Istanbul
	0900	B.E.A.	Athens, Zurich, London
	1010	T.W.A.	Rome, Paris, New York
	1700	EL AL	Paris, New York
	1945	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
MON. June 30	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	0700	EL AL	Athens, Vienna, Amsterdam
	0830	EL AL	Munich, Paris
	0945	SABENA	Istanbul, Athens, Brussels
	0950	B.E.A.	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	1000	ALITALIA	Rome
	1130	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
*	1700	EL AL	London, New York
	2359	EL AL	Rome
TUES. July 1	0130	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, Karachi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Tokyo
	0650	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	0800	B.E.A.	Athens, Zurich, London
	1245	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
	1630	EL AL	Istanbul
	1700	EL AL	London, New York
WED. July 2	0700	EL AL	Rome, Munich, Paris
	0830	EL AL	Zurich, Brussels, Amsterdam
	1100	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	2345	AIR FRANCE	Teheran
THURS. July 3	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	0945	T.W.A.	Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York
	0950	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London
	0955	SABENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels
	1000	ALITALIA	Rome
	1200	EL AL	Istanbul
	1230	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam
**	1700	EL AL	Paris, New York
	1935	AIR FRANCE	Athens, Paris
FRI. July 4	0630	EL AL	Vienna, Zurich
	0950	B.E.A.	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	1000	ALITALIA	Rome
	1145	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Frankfurt, New York
	1200	EL AL	Athens, Rome
	1700	EL AL	Paris, London, New York

* 23rd operating during the periods July 30, 1958—August 20, 1958 and Sept. 21—Nov. 1.
** During the above periods LY 207 will land also in London.

FROM HAIFA PORT

Sunday, June 29, 1958	JERUSALEM	Limassol, Piraeus, Valona	
Tuesday, July 1, 1958	ZIONITSA	Larnaca, Piraeus, Bari, Venice, Trieste	
Tuesday, July 1, 1958	PAUL	Limassol, Genoa, Marseilles	
Thursday, July 3, 1958	MARMARA	Iskanderun, Mersin, Antakya, Izmir, Istanbul	
Friday, July 4, 1958	TH. HERZL	Naples, Marseilles	

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Jerusalem: 2 Rehov Shlomzion Hamalka, Tel. 62312/7
Haifa: 39 Derech Ha'atzmaut Tel. 62311/7
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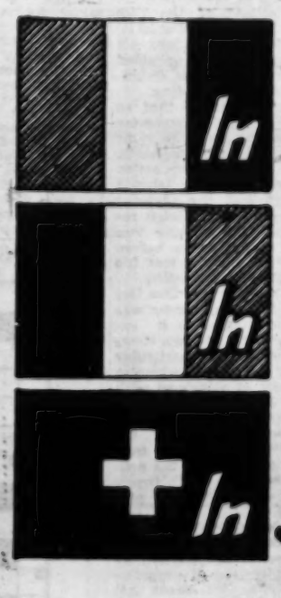

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DANCE NOTES

Inbal's Style Unchanged

A LARGE audience turned up in Jerusalem's Binyanei Ha'ooma on Saturday night to welcome home Israel's leading dance troupe, Inbal, from an extensive and highly successful tour abroad.

Spectators were on the watch for any changes wrought by the long journey through Europe and the U.S., and one development was immediately apparent. The raw edges of the programme premiered for Israel audiences last winter, prior to the group's departure, have been fined down and polished. "Leaping Flames," for instance, an overdrawn account of a campfire frolic when last seen here, has been ruthlessly cut down to a more effective number.

A professional gloss born of meeting performance standards on a succession of strange stages makes for a smoothly moving evening. To prevent waits between numbers, a dancer now appears before the curtains with a song or comment on what is to follow. On the stage, as well, greater discipline is revealed by the dancers.

What has happily not changed, despite coaching by two American choreographers, is the style of the company. The lilting movements of Yemenite folk tradition as performed by these slim, supple dancers are as lovely as ever to watch. The Inbal trademarks — exuberance, naturalness and a joyous love of dancing — are there. But it is time to ask, perhaps, whether these virtues are enough for a professional dance company. In short stands abroad, audiences marvelled as much at the novelty of Yemenite dancing as at its instrinsic excellence. Our home audience, proud as it is of Inbal's talent, would like to see richer and more varied choreographic expression. New ideas must be forged from the admittedly limited repertoire of folk dance movement.

Wedding Not Dance

"Yemenite Wedding," for instance, is not a dance at all. It is almost a literal transplanting to the stage of folk customs. Interesting as these may be from the folklore aspect, this number (the longest of the evening), has no real place in the repertoire of Israel's leading dance exponents.

The shortage of choreographic ideas manifests itself again in "The Song of Deborah" — a declamation-pantomime type number so beloved by high school dramatics teachers. Despite the vibrant presence of Margalith Oved as the prophetess and Miss Levi-Tannai's engaging melodies, an audience cannot be expected to take it seriously.

The unique contribution that can be made by Inbal is shown in "The Queen of Sheba." The encounter of the stately king and the semi-barbaric Queen as seen through Yemenite eyes is a delightful experience. Here the dancing, singing and acting talents of Inbal are fused into first-rate theatre.

The superb Miss Oved continues at the head of Miss Sarah Levi-Tannai's uniformly good company. Hadassah Bedoch is outstanding in an athletic solo in "Leaping Flames."

Arnon Adar, Anatole Gurewitz and F. Leitersdorf are responsible for the tasteful sets and costumes, which showed to advantage on Binyanei Ha'ooma's well-proportioned stage. Technicians might be reminded, however, to fix up spotlights for the front stage, an area where dancers are now lost in shadows.

M. R.

NAHUM GUTTMANN: House in Tiberias
From the artist's current exhibition at the Artists House, Jerusalem.

Children Enjoy Dance Recital

Rina Nikova's Children's Ballet with Soloists from the Jerusalem Ballet (Binyanei Ha'ooma Concert Hall, June 23): "Masquerade," to music by Khachaturian.

IT is always refreshing to see sweet children and happy youngsters enjoying themselves in a joint effort to show the results of prolonged exercices, rehearsals and endeavours to entertain their parents, friends and other fans in such a *divertissement*. The more artistic ambitions were represented by Yael Vadai who showed her talent in a *"Dance des Kurdes,"* Yardena Novi in well-developed form, and, of course, Galia Novi, the "Prima Ballerina" of the Jerusalem Ballet. Galia gave some samples of her training and ability in classical ballet with the support of Dani Navon, who seems to have improved his technique considerably.

A first performance cannot be expected to be perfect, and it is good to note that after many years of experimenting with "biblical ballet" Rina Nikova has turned her energies to other subjects again. The sugary colour scheme of the costumes should be revised and closing the curtain between numbers tends to slow down the ballet, and it should be the task of the choreographer to devise transitions from one scene to the next without having recourse to it.

Y. BOEHM

Exhibitions in the Capital

"TEN Years of Israel Painting" at the Israel Exhibition is a kind of a side show tucked away in the two narrow lobbies of the Concert Hall lit by rows of tiny bulbs—never saw worse lighting at an exhibition. Moreover, I never entered another exhibition that had such a penetrating antiseptic atmosphere. No wonder most visitors leave the place after a perfunctory look around. Last Monday, I was the first visitor to the Jubilee Exhibition who applied at the Information Counter for a catalogue of the Art Exhibit. Not that this catalogue was a great help; many of the pictures have lost their numbers in transit from the Tel Aviv Museum, where "Ten Years of Israel Painting" was previously shown and fully reviewed in this column. It would be a senseless bother to adhere to the plan of displaying the Tenth Anniversary Art Exhibitions of Jerusalem, Haifa and Ein Harod in such depressing surroundings.

The entrances to the two sections of the Show, Realists to the left, Progressives to the right, are flanked by large murals executed by Meierovitch and by Zaritsky. Meierovitch has contributed an overstuffed allegory, Zaritsky an abstract composition which is not composed at all. Neither of these extremely gifted artists seem to have considered it a signal honour to create something of value for the nation's anniversary.

The hall "Facing the Future" still houses nothing except an oversize plastic fish. The Gift Shop, discreetly tucked away in the commercial section on opening day, has now moved its bazaar tables under the portico of the main entrance, where it exhibits a comprehensive selection of the very worst souvenir trash ever mass-produced in Israel.

Bezalel School

THIS year's Commencement Exhibition at the New Bezalel School is far less ambitious, in arrangement and also in exhibits, than those of previous years. The emphasis is not on artistic brilliance, but on competent craftsmanship. Almost the only section that shows individual originality is the work of Shlomo Vitkin's class, whose studies in gouache are all fresh, well done and sound in composition. Vitkin's interesting method is to have his students begin by building three-dimensional models of the compositions they are about to attempt. It is clearly bearing fruit.

This time the metal classes are the disappointment of the exhibition. Having lost both their masters, Gumbel and Volpert, the young silversmiths try to imitate mass production in expensive handiwork. The task of this class, as most people understand it, is to train expert smiths and not industrial designers.

Louise Kainer's textile classes did fine work, as always. Some of their Torah curtains with handwoven lettering are things of great beauty. There are some promising paintings among the exhibits of Eisenscher's class. In general, however, this teacher has not yet succeeded in putting across his valuable gift for strict skeletal composition. Steinhardt's graphic class exhibits woodcuts and etchings which show full command of the media. The posters and scripts on exhibit are proof of hard and conscientious work, while Yossi Stern's pupils clearly enjoyed themselves most.

Arty Medic

AN exhibition of paintings and graphics by Menachem Ron was opened at the industrious Safrai Gallery. Ron's woodcuts show command of the technique, and his "Street Scene," with its strong reds, has a certain charm. Menachem Ron has exchanged the New Bezalel School for the Medical School. After his graduation he will no doubt become an esteemed member of Jerusalem's group of painting doctors.

Th.F.M.

(see reproduction on page 8)

Pulling The Right Strings

Seasaltis presents I Piccoli Di Podrecca.

IT is interesting to speculate on the whys and the wherefores of the popularity of certain types of entertainment. Take puppet or marionette shows, for instance. They seem to have never-ending charm for children of all ages, from two to 120. Their popularity has nothing to do with racial traits or locale. They draw audiences in circuses, in back parlours and in opera houses. The response to the Piccoli Marionette show evidently proves that we can still enjoy such apparently simple diversions. I say "apparently simple" because Dr. Podrecca's marionette show is a very complicated affair. It requires 25 technicians and artists to operate the long and varied programme. There are 21 acts, full of colour, variety and movement. Most of the better acts are musical or acrobatic, but what distinguishes the production is its fine humour and its burlesque on the most arty of our entertainments. An orchestra becomes a wonderful comic ensemble in which the leader and his musicians go through monstrous contortions, bodily and musical, and nevertheless produce some very good music. A flutist, a violinist and a pianist wring music from their reluctant instruments, using every part of their jointed and disjointed bodies to achieve their effects. Beautiful opera singers warble melodies and produce coloratura trills with all the appropriate emotional gestures — just like the real thing, and like the real thing, they often have difficulties with the high notes.

Next to the musicians, the acrobats were most amusing. The dancers were pretty good. They wiggled through rumbas, sambas, waltzes and old-fashioned cake-walks. Of all of the other numbers, the bullfight was the most entertaining. Some of the prettier things like an underseas ballet of fish or fighting crocodiles and octopuses, were a bit too much like coloured picture postcards.

While the singers and the instrumentalists behind the scenes were very good indeed, the figures themselves were not always interesting as works of art. Many of them seemed to lack character when they departed from pure caricature. There is a good deal that is repetitious in the show.

IDA B. DAVIDOWITZ

Radio Review

Discussion for All

IT seems unbelievable that there was a time when this column was repeatedly advocating the introduction of discussion programmes into Kol Yisrael's schedule. Today these are such staple fare that it is hard to see where the broadcasts would be without them. In the past week, I have heard three such features: the most informative was the discussion on socialism in the Arab world, the most enjoyable was the discussion on modern art at national exhibitions and the most alarming was the discussion in Saturday night's Melaveh Malka on the subject "Should religious Jews cloister themselves or should they come in contact with the rest of the population."

To take this last topic first. I do not think that the participants realized the full implication of their appearance. They spoke overwhelmingly against the ghettoization of traditional Jews and correctly interpreted such tendencies as moves of despair. Yet from the radio viewpoint, this was an example of just such a removal from other elements as they condemned. First of all, it was broadcast in the framework of the Melaveh Malkah, which is the exclusive preserve of Orthodox elements. Secondly, the participants were all well-known religious leaders, who automatically used the first person plural to refer to the religious and "they" for the secular elements; in other words, any non-religious person who stayed listening was made to feel an intruder overhearing an internal family discussion. The arguers has cloistered themselves and were themselves out of contact with the rest of the population.

It may be argued that the necessity for the Orthodox to emerge from the ghetto must first be argued in the ghetto, and it may be claimed that the place for this discussion was precisely in a framework where the listeners are the religious Jews. This argument is valid — if the corollary is accepted, namely that the next step is to come forth and face the secular elements. Over the radio, this would mean the participation of secular spokesmen in discussions of this nature. It would also mean the frank airing of religious problems in series such as "Round Table" and "Pro and Con" instead of the present implicit censorship (whether imposed by the religious elements or the broadcasting service, I do not know). We want to hear honest discussions of immediate issues (such as the Jerusalem pool) as well as the more profound and basic problem of a potential *Kulturkampf*. Public debate on these issues should lead to greater mutual understanding than the current conspiracy of silence which only increases suspicions.

Art Advisers

SUNDAY'S "Round Table" was inspired by an incident that was widely publicized in the Hebrew press. On the eve of the opening of the Tenth Anniversary Exhibition, Mr. Teddy Kollek gave orders for a painting by the artist Zaritsky to be moved from the place for which it had been originally intended. This gave rise to an outcry that Israel now had an art commissar.

Although Sunday's programme tried to reach a higher level by taking as its subject the more general problem of the place of abstract art in popular exhibitions, most of the talk revolved around this incident. Not enough was really made of the gulf between the masses and abstract art, which some claim as a main source for the Exhibition's comparative lack of success. One wonders, for instance, how many of the visitors have derived inspiration from Castel's window, which is meant as the culmination of the Exhibition and the climax of the "We Face the Future" section. The main defence of modern art in the broadcast was provided by the poet Avraham Shlonsky who was outstanding.

Mr. Kollek claimed that as Chairman of the Programme Committee, he had the right to take last-minute decisions. Nahum Guttman, the artist, maintained that he should have summoned the advisory committee but Mr. Kollek retorted that the picture was received a few hours before the opening, when it was too late to summon a meeting.

The moderator was Dov Ber Malchin. His summing-up was most immoderate as it expressed entirely his own views in support of one particular side. We have had examples in the past of chairmen with personal leanings, but they endeavoured to curb their own views, especially in the summation. It is about time that the principle of the neutral chairman was firmly adopted for these programmes.

Arab Socialism

THE discussion on Arab socialism was enlightening and happily free of prejudice and hysteria. We learnt that what the Arabs call socialism differs vastly from our concept (in some cases approximating more to what Hitler meant with his "National Socialism") and that they use socialist terminology with entirely original meanings. However, there is a small progressive element which should not be ignored. All three participants, Haim Blanc, Yosef Hudas and Amnon Kapeliuk, were fluent, convincing and knowledgeable and the programme was of a high standard.

PICK OF THE WEEK'S LISTENING: "Ten Years of Aliya" (Tonight at 8.10); The Habad (tomorrow at 9.35); World Soccer Cup Final (Sunday at 4.55); Meteorology for Amateurs (Sunday at 6); "Pro and Con": Adopting Hebrew Surnames (Sun. at 8.20); Masterlinck's "Blue Bird" (Tues. at 6); "From Offenbach to Gershwin" (Tues. at 8.15); Japanese folk-songs (Thurs. at 6.30); Argentinian piano music (Thurs. at 7.40).

AUDIO

Tel Aviv Art Notes

LIZA SHAPIRO, a collection of whose latest works is now on view at the Tel Aviv Museum, is one of those artists for whom painting is a means of communicating with her fellowmen, of telling them of the love she holds in her heart for people, of the compassion she feels for the suffering and the lonely and for conveying something of her own dreads and fears and exaltation. It is never a visual experience she translates into paint—not even when landscape is the theme—but always an emotional one; not what she has seen but what she has felt, and since her emotions are intense and sincere and she has imagination, her works succeed in moving and convincing the viewer and make him partake of the feelings that flow out of the canvas.

Most of the 33 paintings have the human being as subject; "Haven" is a woman sheltering a child in her arms, the "Dreamer" is a violinist swaying to the music he makes, while the "Face of Today" is that of a woman with open mouth and staring eyes, transfixed by the horrors she feels awaiting her. The artist's colours are sombre, dark browns and subdued yellows although sometimes she makes use of a sullen red or a bright blue.

The Israel landscape — for although Liza Shapiro lives in New York her affection seems to be given to the country she often visits—are either heavy, dark and mysterious or airy and light in rainbow colours, but in all cases they are depictions of the feelings a certain scene has awakened in her. Looking at these paintings one is always conscious of the force of an interesting and compelling personality.

'Tenth' Show

THE Tenth Anniversary Exhibition of watercolours, drawings and graphic works that was first shown at the Bezalel in Jerusalem can now be seen at the Tel Aviv Museum and is well worth a visit, for it is an exhilarating show that has a pleasing informality and on the whole Yona Fischer has been discriminating in his selection of works by the less well known as well as the established, while Dr. Kolb has made good certain omissions in the Jerusalem showing.

While it is always a pleasure to study Rubin's powerful yet graceful draughtsmanship, Guttman's whimsical and charming watercolours or Anna Ticho's detailed depictions of the Jerusalem hillsides, for this reviewer the main interest lay in seeing less familiar works. Avraham Ofek's three landscapes (mixture of gouache and watercolour) show that his is a very personal talent and one can only hope that his particular formula will not become mechanical. Hanna Levy-Weller is another painter who is seen to be a delightful watercolourist with a nice sense of design and once again one is made to realize how beautifully realized are Louise Schatz's watercolour impressions. There are some fine coloured woodcuts by Miron Sima and the wiry, nervously-wrought drawings by Yossel Bergner should be noted. It is good to see again drawings by Avigdor Arika and Aviva Uri and the Zaritsky watercolours show how lyrical and finely-balanced his work can be when it is confined to small dimensions.

S.W.

BRIDGE

Careless Planning

By JERUSALEMITE

STROLLING through the club last week I witnessed the following lay-out:

S. A 4
H. A Q 6
D. J 8 7 4
C. A 10 9 8

	N	
W		E
	S	

S. 10 6 3
H. J 5 4
D. A K Q 10
C. Q J 5

The bidding was:

North	East	South	West
1C	—	1D	—
3D	—	4C	—
4D	—	5D	—

South's raise to four clubs was commendable, because the seemingly easier three no-trumps contract would have hinged on the success of the club finesse alone, whilst the final five diamonds offered better prospects.

Having won the opening lead with the ace of spades, declarer exhausted the adverse trumps in three rounds. Reasoning that he needed *either* of the two possible finesses in order to come off, he next proceeded with the queen of clubs; East won and played two rounds of spades. Declarer next entered his hand with the club knave, and with the heart king on-side he made his 11 tricks.

This seemingly simple routine hand is characteristic of the carelessness in which many players indulge. At the time the hand was played nobody had noticed that first South, and then East, had tossed away their points.

After South's club finesse East could have defeated the contract by refusing to win. South would then doubtless have continued with the knave — his best play if the club finesse is right; on winning this second club East needs only to play two rounds of spades, and declarer finds himself unable to leave dummy for the heart finesse.

What then is South's proper line of approach? Since the success of either finesse is enough to produce the 11th trick, he should have begun with the heart finesse, playing low to dummy's queen. If this loses, there is still the knave to reenter the hand for the club finesse; should, however, the queen hold, then he has an absolute foolproof way to force the issue by playing the ace and then a low club, conceding voluntarily a trick in that suit. Dummy's long club will later take care of the heart loser, on condition that the ace of hearts and a trump are still there to control the other suits.

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
322, 249, 33.3 & 41.7 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.35, 7.00 & 7.58 a.m. 1.30, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m. Tomorrow: 8.30 a.m. 1.30, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m. English: 1.45 p.m. French: 2.00 p.m.

TODAY

6.30 Service. 6.37 Callisthenics. 6.47 Musical Clock (R).

11.00 Daily Broadcast from Asor Exhibition. 12.00 Lunchtime music: Soloist: Nella Pisai (Vocalist). 12.30 Oriental Songs. 1.00 Symphonic Dances. 2.15 Programme for Yemenites. 2.30 Kabbalat Shabbat.

4.00 Youth Corner. 4.30 News in English, Swedish & Ladino. 5.05 Classical Request Programme — Overture "The Barber of Seville" (Rossini); Piano Concerto No. 1 in B-flat-minor op. 23 (Tchaikowsky); Polovtsian Dances from "Prince Igor" (Borodin). 6.00 Bible Reading. 6.10 "Ron Ami." 6.30 Song Programme 7.17 We Present Tonight 7.30 The Week through the eyes of the writer. 7.30 Welcome the Tourist. 7.35 Tito Gobbi (Baritone). 8.00 In the Arab World. 8.10 Immigration in the First Asor — by S. Srayes. 8.45 Light Music. 9.15 Friday Evening Concert: Overture "Euryanthe" (Weber); Divertimento in D. K. 334 (Mozart); "Israel Sketches" (Josef Kaminsky). 10.30 Folk Dances.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Morning Melodies. 8.45 Shabbat Morning Concert: Concerto in C for Three Pianos & Orchestra (Bach); Psalm 112 (Vivaldi). 9.45 Musical Quiz. 10.15 Literary Corner. 10.45 Popular Concert — Overture "Figaro's Marriage" (Mozart); Horn Concerto in D (Haydn). 11.15 "Three in a Boat" 12.15 Requests. 1.00 "Theatre and Screen." 3.30 Light Music. 4.00 Opera — "Fanciulla del West" (Puccini) Acts II & III. 5.05 Art & Culture. 5.30 Chamber Music — String Quartet Op. 18 No. 1 (Beethoven). 6.00 "Science Studio" — "Applied Social Science" — second in series of talks, by Prof. E. Guttman. 6.30 Cantoral Recordings. 6.45 Immigrants' Stories. 7.15 Guests in the Studio. 7.30 In the Medical Field. 8.00 Variety Programme. 8.25 Quiz — Sh. Rosen. 8.55 Bible Reading: Job, Chap. 29. 9.10 Sport. 9.35 Melave Malka. 10.05 Concert by K. Y. Orchestra — "Confrontation" (Hanan Schlesinger). 10.30 Dance Music.

SECOND PROGRAMME
422, 460, 292.7, 41.7 & 33.3 M.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: Today: 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Hebrew Lesson. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 News (Programme 1). 9.15 Rumanian. 9.30 Hungarian. 9.45 Polish. 10.00 News in English.

Tomorrow: 6.00 Folk Dances. 6.30 Music from Films and Shows. 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Yemenite. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 News (Programme 1). 9.15 Rumanian. 9.30 Hungarian. 9.45 Polish. 10.00 News in English.

ARABIC PROGRAMME
407 & 41.07 M.

Arabic Programme (including News): Today & Tomorrow — 6.30—7.15 a.m. 1.15—2.15 and 5.30—9.45 p.m. 5.15 p.m. Persian.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (33.3 M.): Programme to South Africa: Today: 6.30 News. 6.40 In the Jewish World. 6.50 Sabbath Programme. Tomorrow: 6.30 News. 6.40 "Editorial Opinion." 6.50 Melave Malka.

Programme for the U.K. Today: 11.15 News. 11.25 In the Jewish World. 11.30 Shabbat Programme. Tomorrow: 11.15 News. 11.25 "Editorial Opinion." 11.35 Melave Malka.

ARMY PROGRAMME (48.4, 216, 255 & 235 M.): Today: 6.30 Opening. 6.33 Request Programme. 7.00 News. 7.10 Greeting the Shabbath. 7.30 The Week in Israel and in the World. 7.40 Russian Folk Songs. 8.00 Friday Night Concert: Works by Weber & Beethoven. 8.29 Bi-Weekly on Music. 9.00 News. 9.15 Short Sketch. 9.45 Dance Music. Tomorrow: 6.30 Opening. 6.33 Tunes from Broadway and Hollywood. 7.00 News. 7.10 "Jazz Club." 8.00 "The Night Following Shabbat." 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (13.80, 16.84 & 24.80 M.): 7.15—7.45 p.m. Today: News. Parliamentary Review. British Album. Tomorrow: News. News Talk. Review of the Weekly British Press. The Weekly Edition.

CYPRUS BROADCASTING SERVICE — English Programmes (436 & 466 M.): Today: 12.30 Midday Melodies. 4.30 Teatime Music. 7.15 Joyce Grenfell at Home. 10.00 A Day at Nuremberg Trials. 10.30 A Brahms Lieder Recital. Tomorrow: 12.30 Midday Melodies. 4.30 Simon & Laura. 7.10 "Something Nasty in the Woodshed." 10.00 Saturday Night Theatre. 10.30 Dance Music.

Post Crossword Puzzle

ACROSS. — 1. You'll find out when this record is over. 4. No, he doesn't shoot birds. 8. Companies. 10. . . . and the Detectives. 13. Hot air factory? 14. Finished with a girl in Ireland. 15. Producer who is always expanding? 17. What a poet might make of a sonnet? 21. One of the bright lights. 22. Age. 23. Part of the body of an airship? 26. Like a duck rather than a spider. 27. Smelt strongly. 28. Might he throw a piece of pottery? 32. Monarch of the theatre. 34. Is it the fast to hear correctly? 35. Container to put tea in? 36. Double ticket. 37. One may be absent when gathering it.

DOWN. — An act on paper? 2. Covering for the sink? 3. Old garment. 5. Noah's modern vessel? 6. Standard. 7. Go to it and enjoy yourself. 9. My gal . . . 11. Not butterflies, though they may flutter by. 12. Discover that there's a pound to earn? 15. Count in German. 16. Hang on. 18. Headless louse. 19. Tiny letter in the garden. 20. Royal ball? 23. Transatlantic drink. 24. Pan him if you like! 25. The dealer seems relatively impecunious. 26. Better? 28. Caress. 29. Flower. 30. Ring. 31. It makes dancers look lively. 33. One of dem screwy guys?

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 1. Cork. 4. Scored. 8. C.O.D. 10. Amos. 13. Painters. 14. B-att-led. 15. Suffer. 17. Straw hats. 21. Sol. 22. Ore (roe). 23. Off. 25. Camp-a-Nile. 27. Eddied. 28. Solomon. 32. Rifle-man. 34. Nude. 35. Wed. 36. Towels. 37. Veal.

DOWN. — 1. Crab (apple). 2. (square) Root. 3. Dope. 5. Census. 6. Roe. 7. Desert. 9. Dad. 11. Masts. 12. Steal. 15. Step. 16. Fi-fi. 18. Road. 19. Hood. 20. Arm. 23. Onion. 24. Flood. 25. Secret. 26. Co-real. 28. Saw. 29. Ones. 30. Mule. 31. Nell(line). 33. Few.

Classified Advertisements

Published on Sundays, Wednesdays, Fridays
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JERUSALEM: 9 Rehov Habavatselet
TEL AVIV: 52 Nahlat Binyamin
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NATANYA: A. Pompan, 9 Rehov Herzl
HAIFA: 1 Khayat Street; Sifri's Bookshop, Central Carmel; Hadar Bookshop, 15 Rehov Herzl; Dr. Fiegel's Bookshop, 26 Rehov Keren Kayemet, Kiryat Bialik
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Problems of Adolescence

Trials of Old-Fashioned Fathers

By Marie Battle

who writes for the "Observer" and The Jerusalem Post, of the relations between normal adolescents and parents, giving examples from her own clinical experience.

HER father was brought up the old-fashioned way. His people were very strict with him, and he doesn't believe in a girl having freedom. The rows between him and Elizabeth are getting awful. I'm tired of being the buffer between those two.

"She's got a point: after all, she is sixteen; she makes her own money, buys her own clothes, though she spends all her money except ten shillings a week on herself. Still, she's just a girl, and this is her first job. She did ask her friends here at first, but he objected to that — said she was too young. I try to tell him kids are different these days, but he's stubborn. Now the boys wait for her on the street, and you know that's not good.

"Of course, Elizabeth is headstrong, she's got no patience with Dad — she'll defy him to the last. He's been a good father, always provided for the family. I tell her, she could at least talk nicely to him. He could be reasoned with. But you know there are so many stories going around about girls going wrong. We're a decent family. I've raised two grown-up children: son in the Army, and my eldest girl is married. This is the first one we've had trouble with.

"Mind you, I don't really think she's doing anything shameful. Elizabeth just doesn't stop to think. I tell her to watch the clock, and leave for home at least by ten. But this week, she's been out till midnight three nights. She comes home with her gang. I know them. They're two girls and several lads, who live around here. They meet at each other's houses, play jazz records, dance . . . but to hear her father talk, you'd think she was walking the streets."

Adolescent Problem

Here we have what is usually regarded as the most typical form of adolescent problem. A boy or girl, in revolt against the authority of parents, seeks companionship among contemporaries, some of whom are of the opposite sex. The parents, aware of the power of the newly developed sexual potentialities, fear, above all, that their child might become involved in emotional and moral difficulties that would shame the family, and therefore try to restrain the adolescent by rigorous rules of conduct. It is normal, too, that one parent should disagree with the other about the correct amount of restrictiveness to impose upon the child. And it is most typical of all that similar difficulties previously encountered with older children should be totally forgotten and the present problems regarded as unique.

There are some quite obvious reasons for the parents' dilemma, and it would be useless to dispute that adolescents do experience intense sexual urges to which they increasingly give direct expression; at best, very few adolescents are sufficiently aware of the dangerous nature of their situation or know themselves sufficiently well, to be able voluntarily to avoid such things as necking and kissing that stimulate sexuality while, to a much lesser degree, satisfying it.

Some people will tell you that the way to deal with your adolescent children is to "tell them everything about sex," dispassionately. Take the mystery out of it, and your children will come to think of it as they do of any other bodily function. This is all very well, but it just isn't "any other bodily function." It is a highly charged function through which we express deep and violent emotions. How can a parent or an adolescent be expected to enter into a cold objective discussion of the subject? All too easily a parent's natural concern can take the form of hysterical and unjustified accusations, as in the case of this father.

The chief danger of such conduct is that it may suggest precisely those things which it is meant to condemn. Where the child should receive the support of stable and responsible affection, she is being subjected to a highly provocative set of imputations from the very person whom she most wishes to love.

Elizabeth, who was a singularly glamorous sixteen-year-old, realized this danger better than either of her parents. "If Dad goes on like this, he'll run me out of the house. I'll get a job in London and leave them." Yet it was soon quite obvious that none of the father's fears had any justification whatsoever. The girl had indeed had a crush on an older man, but even that had been little more serious than the more frequent crushes she kept developing for boys of her own age.

It is in such situations, and they are very common, that parents could profitably learn from their children — learn at least, of their children's needs. Elizabeth could hardly have made her basic requirements for emotional stability more clear. She herself was perhaps more afraid than her parents of the economic independence which her job gave her, in common with thousands of other sixteen-year-olds. Yet it was this independence, together with the freedom of opportunity it offered, that had most intensified her father's anger. If only her father had been able to learn from her. But to do that he would have had to be able to understand her language. And the language of adolescents is often misleading.

Misunderstandings frequently arise when the words of teenagers are taken quite literally. The adolescent is not nearly as self-reliant as she sounds. She needs definite rules, if only because they give her something definite to rebel against. Without them, she is left unanchored and unfairly dependent upon the standards of other adolescents.

Parents Are Human

It would be much easier to advise parents about their children if one could assume that all parents are entirely reasonable, mature and free from emotional stress. The cold fact is that no parents are. They, too, are human beings with a complexity of feelings, many of them contradictory. It is in the nature of adolescence that the children are alert to their parents' weaknesses; and it is inevitable that they should try to exploit these weaknesses in their striving for adult status. It is, therefore, essential that the parents keep reminding themselves of their own shortcomings, if they want to help their children to overcome similar ones.

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Fish Fillet Specials

By Molly Bar-David

MY neighbour Mrs. M-M, who knows how to evaluate and appreciate a good thing when it comes her way, has loaned me a number of cookbooks which she brought from South Africa, more precious than a houseful of bric-a-brac treasures which she left behind.

Now that fish fillet has ceased to be everyday fare, and comes as a holiday ration or at a high-holiday price unrationed, one wants to use it in special dishes. And my friend's books are just chock-full of tantalizing recipes. Her own *Gefilte Fish* recipe ought to be included, really, for it looked too tempting for words glamorously garnished on the platter in her refrigerator.

Baked Gefilte Fish

Use a well-seasoned Gefilte Fish mixture. Put it into a buttered casserole. Cover top with sliced tomatoes and small pats of butter dotted all over. Place casserole (uncovered) in another dish of water and bake in a hot oven for ¾ of an hour. Be careful not to let the water get into the fish. Just before serving, pour over the top of the fish (avoid the cold cream touching the hot dish) several tablespoons of sour cream. Baste carefully with liquid in the casserole until cream is absorbed into it, and just allow it to reheat before serving.

Lemon Fish

5 slices fish fillet and 1 small carp, 2 lemons, 1 egg, 2 tbsps. sugar, salt and pepper to taste, 1½ cups water.

Put water, fish and seasoning into saucepan and boil until fish is just tender. Add the strained juice of 1 lemon, the sugar, and cook until fish is done. Remove fish from sauce, beat up the egg and add it to the sauce, bring to a boil, pour over the fish. Serve cold: it will jell.

Pickled Fish

1 pkg. fish fillet, 4 onions, 1 cup mild vinegar, 1 tbsp. Chutney, 1 tbsp. curry powder, 1 tbsp. sugar, salt and pepper, 2 tbsps. oil.

Fry the fish in the oil. Remove the fish, add the curry powder, chopped onion and vinegar, and cook till onions are tender. Add chutney and sugar. Lay the fish in a serving dish, pour over the sauce and leave 24 hours for the sauce to soak in well. Serve cold.

Scalloped Fish

1 pkg. fish fillet, ½ cup white sauce, 2 tbsps. butter, crumbs, salt and pepper.

Mix fish and sauce. Season well. Butter individual baking dishes or a casserole. Pour in mixture. Cover with crumbs and sprinkle with pieces of butter. Bake in a hot oven for 10 minutes. Serve with grated cheese while still hot, so that it melts, or return to oven for a moment for the cheese to melt and form a crust with the crumbs.

Fish Mariposa

1 pkg. fish fillet, salt and pepper, ½ cup mayonnaise, 1 egg white, 2 tbsps. grated yellow cheese.

Season fish and arrange on flat buttered pan. Bake 10 minutes but do not turn. Now beat egg white stiff, fold in the mayonnaise and cheese, pile on the fish fillet. Cook under broiler until brown and puffy.

Fish Santa Monica

1 pkg. fish fillet, 1 cup white wine, 1 egg yolk, 2 tbsps. minced onions, a spike or two of rosemary, ½ cup cream or top milk.

Arrange fish on baking dish, after dipping in melted butter. Season. Add wine, onions, rosemary. Cover and cook for 8 minutes. Drain wine from dish and cook until reduced one half. Add whipped cream that has been beaten with egg yolk. Heat gently and pour over fish.

Frozen Mocca Cream Cake

Split a sponge cake into layers, cover bottom of matching cake tin with cake layer, spread with home made Mocca Ice Cream from Vita Mocca Ice Mix. Alternate ice cream and cake layers, finishing with a layer of ice cream. Right after whipping, ice cream spreads easily on cake. Store cake in freezer and decorate before serving with whipped cream and sprinkle top with slivered, chopped and toasted almonds. *(Advt.)*

Preserves Farm Fresh

1778

Beit Yitshak

Diary of A Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Haim

AT present we are all suffering from examinations, Am fortunately not compelled to take any examinations personally but with both the children in the throes, it's almost as bad. Both come home with long lists of the next day's tests and groan and make a great fuss about the unreasonableness of teachers who actually expect them to know something about the subjects they've been learning all year.

•

SON explains to me at great length that at all crucial explanations of key points in history, mathematics, geography and gardening he was either working in the school kitchen or he had been sent out of his class because another boy spoke to him or dropped something down his neck or otherwise perpetrated some outrage in which he was the injured, innocent and suffering party. Under these circumstances he cannot be expected to know anything and feels that the teachers have only themselves to blame for this state of affairs. His studying usually takes place at odd times, at mealtimes, ten minutes before bedtime or allegedly between five and six in the morning. His daytime studying is very much of a group project. One person has to read words to him while he gives the conjugations or someone holds the book while he recites and other people stand by to give explanations of difficult passages.

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DAUGHTER'S method is rather different. She shuts herself up in her room, only coming out when the conversation in another room sounds interesting. Occasionally strange noises seep out, such as groaning or loud and tuneless singing, or, if she has a fellow sufferer in with her, shrieks of laughter and prolonged bouts of giggling. She is unusually amenable to suggestions that she should wash the dishes or make the beds, remarking that compared with what she has to do, household chores become a positive pleasure. Sometimes she brings her books out to sit with me in the garden and throws herself violently from side to side in her chair, or lies on the ground or even stands on her head in the hope that a fresh angle will give a pleasanter aspect to her subject.

•

EVENINGS are devoted to recapitulation. Mother spends several hours trying to make clear to her the principles of magnetism, of which she understands nothing. Son, on the other hand, grasps the fundamentals at once and could probably do a fairly good paper on it, but alas, his next test is the Bible and by next year he will have forgotten everything.

•

NEITHER of them expects to do well in English though they are free enough with advice to the other pupils. Considering their knowledge of grammar and spelling, can only hope the other pupils have sense enough not to take it.

Details of Swim Wear

By Maureen Felberg

THIS week the firm of Gottlieb bathing suits gave a preview of their 1959 fashions, at the Dan Hotel in Tel Aviv. And if dark skinned Ghana maidens and blonde haired Swedes, in fact women all over the world are buying them it is not difficult to see why.

Mrs. Gottlieb, who like so many truly creative people in herself small, dark and unassuming, has designed the costumes which combine high fashion sense, good cut, and the sort of detailed finish that gives confidence to the buyer.

This year Gottlieb's export figures trebled those of last year and this fact almost speaks for itself. Quite a number of the costumes were in white Lastex—sometimes embroidered as one strapless model which has a sprig of bright red cherries on its short flared skirt and another with a dashing orange spotted sash. White is a fairly safe bet for almost anyone with a good suntan and perhaps the loveliest of the white costumes was one called "Shnat Haasor." White with horizontal bands of turquoise on the skirt which were outlined with thin threads of gold, dazzling and yet again essentially simple in cut.

Representative of the closed looking bathing dress, and dress here is the operative word, was a boat shaped neck pink satin Lastex suit and another in black sufficiently high in the front to support a small neat pointed collar. But as a rule it seems that if the new swim suits look covered from the front they are backless to the waist, not completely anti-fun.

Lou Ros, top U.S.A. Maanequin Models Gottlieb bathing suit on Tel Aviv beach.

SERUM AND BRUNHILDE

By Dr. Arthur Michaels

READING the papers and listening to conversations in the buses, I have been impressed by the looseness with which medical terms are bandied about. In particular, during the past few weeks the press has been using serum when it meant vaccine, Brunhilde when it meant polio virus and virus when it meant bacteria. It might be useful to try to clarify some of these concepts.

Serum is part of the blood. It is actually the liquid part after blood has clotted and the red and white cells have been removed together with the clot. When men or animals are injected with a dead germ or infected with a live one, the body produces chemicals called anti-bodies which are found in the blood and which help destroy any further infection. These antibodies are found in the serum and are actually prepared in large quantities, in horses for instance, so that they can be used in the treatment of patients with such diseases as diphtheria, tetanus and snake bite. The dead germs which produce this anti-body response constitute the vaccine and the horses are, in fact, repeatedly vaccinated to produce a high level of anti-bodies. When a doctor gives a serum, he is treating a patient who is ill with a disease and has had no time to make his own antibodies — so he gets them ready-made.

On the other hand we are interested that our children shall not fall ill with diphtheria or whooping cough or polio and so we encourage them to produce their own anti-bodies in their own blood stream — by giving them vaccines. The vaccines are usually made of killed or weakened germs (to avoid giving the disease) and the average immunization requires two or three "shots."

Salk vaccine is thus not a serum at all. It is in fact a mixture of three polio viruses, all killed with formalin, and requires three injections to produce complete immunity. The viruses come from three types, I, II and III and those in the vaccine are so well known to the scientists that they have names. They are called Brunhilde, Lansing and Leon respectively. Brunhilde has caught the popular imagination and it is commonly thought that it is the name of the type I virus that is causing our present trouble. It isn't; it was the name of a chimpanzee who was infected and from whom this particular type I virus was isolated. Brunhilde is the particular type I virus (of thousands of possibles) that is used in Salk vaccine today. Previously a type I virus called Mahoney was used. And just to show how viruses get their names, Lansing is the University town in Michigan, U.S.A., where this particular type II polio virus was isolated. Simple, isn't it?

Italian Designer Predicts

By Carolyn Anspacher

IT seems likely that before the year is done men are to gain a new freedom.

They probably will no longer have to behold their women-folk in sack, bag, or chemise dresses.

Key fashion figures in both Paris and Rome acknowledge (if pressed hard enough) that the bag, as it presently exists, will undergo drastic revisions by this fall. By next spring, they concede, it will have returned to the spot where it belongs — on the grocery store shelf.

According to Rome's beautiful Princess Giovanna Caracciolo Ginnetti, who heads the house "Carosa," forthcoming editions of the sack will be "more graceful," especially in Italy where slim waists are considered national treasures.

"Development of the sack dress," Princess Caracciolo said, "was inevitable. It appeared everywhere — in Paris, Rome and New York — at precisely the same time.

"It is my thought that the line appeared because every designer felt impelled to revolt against the bared bosom." The Princess, whose words are as elegant as her gowns, raised discreetly covered shoulders.

"A dress, to be nice, must be simple," she said. "A dress, to be really sexy, must be subtle. The sack prepares us for both."

The Princess believes the sack's inevitable evolution will be a boon for American women. "The construction of American women is so good," she said. "They have tight hips and long legs and they will look absolutely splendid, since the short dress is here to stay."

Just what the new line will be Princess Caracciolo is not prepared to say. But she is certain the silhouette will be soft and, in general, "more satisfying."

Like the rest of her colleagues in Italy's Alta Moda, the Princess is anticipating a long, happy "*entente*," not only with her Roman clientele, but with fashion-hungry turista.

(N.A.N.A.)

Domestic Letter Box

Breast-Feeding

IN "Breast and Bottle" (your issue of June 6) I don't think Dr. Michaels contributed much to health education by his conclusion: In these days of easily available, balanced, artificial foods, each mother should have the right to decide for herself whether or not she shall breast-feed her baby.

A priori it seems improbable that a natural process could be suppressed totally with impunity. Man is a mammal and human babies should be suckled in a mammal way. Waller, an expert on breast feeding writes in his "The Breasts and Breast Feeding" that it may be true that nowadays most bottle-fed babies grow up satisfactorily in their first year of life, but that nobody has examined the influence of not-breast-feeding for the development after this first year. Dentists ascertain the significance of breast-feeding for the development of the lower jaw.

As for the mother, suckling gives her a gratification that is useful to her relation with the baby, a relation necessary to the mental health of both.

Moreover, there are indications that breast cancer afflicts fewer women that nursed their babies.

So, I think that breast feeding should be encouraged by doctors, midwives, nurses, social workers and psychologists.

M. J. PERATH M.D.
Public Health Services
Hadassah Medical Organization, Jerusalem.

Amsterdam, June 14, 1958.

Dr. Michaels Replies

I agree wholeheartedly with Dr. Perath's last sentence but he has misunderstood my article. I would refer him to the British Medical Journal of February 8, 1958 where the authors of the research quoted write "We should help in every way possible the woman who wishes to breast-feed but we are not justified in putting pressure on those who are unwilling or who appear to be unable to breast-feed efficiently." Which was my point.

The breast cancer scare rests on the very shaky foundations of a somewhat higher incidence in single women and in women who have had feeding difficulties.

Dr. ARTHUR MICHAELS
Jerusalem, June 22, 1958.

Chicken A La King

If Henry the Eighth could have walked along Dizengoff Road and spied the giant barbecue roasting thirty chickens at a time at Krau's outdoor cafe and quick bar, who knows but that the whole course of English history might have been drastically altered. His imagination and appetite would have been fired by the six-spit grill turning out chickens and hot dogs by the dozen. Henry would have been delighted to taste a variety of choice cold cuts truly fit for a king as well as cheese, herring and specialty salads to meet his wildest expectations.

Tel Avivians, visitors from the outlying provinces and tourists who stumble on Krau's outdoor cafe while taking a stroll, end up having a real picnic at 141 Dizengoff, sipping a cool drink, or an espresso or partaking of Krau's home made ice cream and parfait varieties. On hot summer days housewives save work and keep their temper by buying an entire dinner at Krau's to serve at home.

A gourmet's paradise, the small restaurant with its mouth-watering showcase opened its doors three years ago. Its proprietor, Adolph Krau, once a Bucharest restaurateur, is a specialist in preparing unusual food varieties and an artist with meat and salad combinations. The aroma of his culinary surprises wafts through the Dizengoff air and draws passersby for lunch, dinner and after-midnight repasts. Easily accessible from all points, Krau's has become a tourist attraction to which many a visitor from abroad comes, preferring Krau's delectables to his hotel's cuisine.

Tel Aviv's night life frequents Krau's regularly until the small hours — artists coming in for a quick snack before retiring and customers from all over dropping in whenever they want something especially good.

(Advt.)

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ROHKOST VEGETERIAN PLATE

Inspired by a Recipe from SWITZERLAND

On a bed of lettuce put mounds of unsalted grated carrot, radish, and any favourite root vegetable. Artistically arrange tomato sectors, pepper boats, cucumber slices, green onions, celery stalk, and garnish temptingly with parsley. Arrange a scoop of cottage cheese or wedges of favourite cured cheese, on the plate. Centre the dish with an egg cup full of sandwich spread for dipping, or decorate the mounds, sectors and slices with a pretty pattern of TELMA Sandwich Spread squeezed from the tube.

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Quick Cookery FOR SUMMER

Chicken Liver Pate

Fry 100 grms. chicken livers with chopped onions in enough margarine, add 1 bag of VITA Boston Chicken Soup, and then scramble 2 eggs over it. Soak a stale roll, squeeze well and then put through meat grinder together with liver mixture. Mix well and season with salt and pepper to taste. Form roll, wrap in polythelene sheet and allow to harden in refrigerator. Slice and serve cold with a platter of mixed salad.

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LIMITS OF NASSERISM

DEFENCE OF THE MIDDLE EAST: Problems of American Policy. By John C. Campbell. 55. New York: Harper, for Council on Foreign Relations.

By W.Z. Laqueur

MR. Campbell is aware of the fact that the main problem in the Middle East is the attitude of radical Arab nationalism toward the West. And he stresses that the United States can successfully defend the Middle East against the Soviet Union only if it can find a basis of common interest and common understanding with the peoples of the Middle East. He takes it for granted that such a basis exists, and that it would be easier to reach agreement with radical Arab nationalism than with the Soviet Union. One wishes that the assumption had been subjected to somewhat closer preliminary examination.

The prospect is not hopeless, according to Mr. Campbell, despite the obvious weaknesses of Arab nationalism: its lack of positive content and its inability in the long run to satisfy popular desire. It is not hopeless, because "nationalism is more than the mouthings of its self-appointed leaders. It springs from the deepest feelings of the people, who will not knowingly follow the path leading to national subjection."

Unduly Harsh

Here, I believe, Mr. Campbell is unduly harsh with regard to Communism in Asia and the Middle East; he assumes a basic conflict between Communism and nationalism in Asia. But is Mao Tse-tung really a bad patriot? Or Ho Chi Minh? It is of course nonsense to argue, as the Communists do, that they have a monopoly on the national movement in Asia. But is their claim that they represent authentic nationalism — really much more exaggerated than that of the other groups? Everybody in Asia is a nationalist, and almost everybody in the Arab world is for Arab unity. But these slogans are extremely vague; they fail to convey anything about the content of these movements. Arab unity under Communist auspices and along national Communist lines is at least a possibility we must consider.

It is Mr. Campbell's fear that Communist penetration in countries such as Egypt and Syria may go so far that it will turn into Communist control before nationalism can successfully assert itself against it. When he says "nationalism," he means what the Communists would define as the national bourgeoisie. Here he has put his finger on what is presumably the most divisive issue of all, but unfortunately he does not elaborate on it.

Within the national movement in the Arab world (and in the rest of Asia) there are basic differences between the Communist component and the non-Communist forces. The alliance between these two is only transient, and a clash between them in the not too distant future seems almost inevitable. This conflict has been obscured for a variety of reasons, mainly foreign political ones that need not be discussed here in detail. But one day it is going to break out into the open, and we may yet see Nasser (or whoever succeeds him) rushing to Washington with a request for urgent help against his adversaries.

In this context Mr. Campbell makes some sensible suggestions. The lines of communication between the Arabs and the West should be kept open. Nasserism should not be appeased, but neither should there be a frontal assault against it. Nationalism in the Arab world has been anti-western, because the targets of this nationalism were positions held by the western powers. But some of these targets have been removed in recent years, and others may disappear soon. Thus the area of conflict between the Arabs and the West will shrink, while the very success of the Soviet drive to become a Middle Eastern power may make it impossible for Moscow to pose as a disinterested friend for many more years. In other words, the Soviet Union may replace the West as the main target of Arab nationalism.

Mr. Campbell, I suspect, underrates both the farsightedness of the Soviet leadership and the shortsightedness of Colonel Nasser and his colleagues. It is of course known in Moscow that the alliance with Colonel Nasser is temporary, that sooner or later the forces now heading the radical Arab nationalist movement will have exhausted their usefulness as far as Moscow is concerned. But obviously the Soviet leaders do not want this to happen too soon, that is, before the Communist forces in the Arab world are strong enough to take over.

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IT should not be too difficult to postpone the open conflict between the Communist and the non-Communist wing until the former is ready. Meanwhile, Colonel Nasser could be pushed into new foreign political adventures in North and Central Africa, or be persuaded to take over the Arabian oil fields, a move that would make a reconciliation between him and the West difficult if not impossible. And it is not certain even whether Nasser would need much pushing and persuasion in that respect.

Considering all this, the outlook is not too promising. Nasser may yet implore the West for help, but if things go on as they are now in the Middle East, it is more likely than not that he will see the light just too late.

MENACHEM RON: MEA SHEARIM
From the artist's exhibition at the Safrai Gallery, Jerusalem.

Round the Bookshops

THERE are books. And there are books about books. And then there is a book that tells the story of the book that talks about other books. And we might go on indefinitely but it is better to stop here and say that there is nothing, at least not in Hebrew, like Avraham Yaari's Mehk'rei Sefer (Book Research, Mossad Harav Kook, IL.7.500) which is a mosaic of studies of writers and books, how books came to be written, of books on the Aliya to Eretz Yisrael, of books written in prison, of books composed while the plague was raging, of books snatched from the flames, and of books delivered from the hands of despoilers.

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The next thing with regard to books is Ma Ekra (What Shall I Read? Hebrew University School of Education, two volumes at IL4 each) by Shmuel Shimoni, edited by Zvi Adar, a ready guide to Hebrew and general literature for all grades from the seventh to the 12th inclusive.

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To become a little more specific, there is the Book of Books, the Bible, which is indisputably the basis of a rounded Jewish (and perhaps even general) education. Here R. Heller Gliadi suggests a method of learning the Scriptures through Huda Tsakh (276 Bible Riddles, Kiryat Sefer, IL.2.900). Those who went through Hadi Aretz at the time found that the questions were quite pointed and the answers were given for all to see.

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Hayim Brandwein's B'hatsrot Yerushahayim (In the Courtyards of Jerusalem, Rubin Mass, IL2.800) is a collection of Eretz Yisrael stories which however includes Jewish stories from abroad and we are therefore hard put to understand the wherefore of the title, a query that applies to Dor Ba'aretz (A Generation in the Land, Sifriyat Poalim, IL10) which purports to be "an anthology of Israel literature" which includes sixteen poets, seventeen narrators and the three editors (Azriel Ukhmani, Shlomo Tanny and Moshe Shamir) who have pointedly declined to distinguish between an Israel writer, an Eretz Yisrael author and an ordinary Hebrew writer.

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Among the books that have recently been put into Hebrew are Sippurei Gogol (Gogol's Stories, translated by H. Tarsi, Niv, IL.3.500); Gibborei Kedem (Ancient Heroes, Hebrew by S. Skulsky, Amihai, IL.4.500); Greek legends by Charles Kingsley; Peyton Place (Hebrew by Y. Avrahami, Friedman, IL4.750) by Grace Metallous; Kfirei Arayot (Young Lions, translated by Avraham Birman, Gadish, IL4.900) by Irwin Shaw; Charles Tritten's Heidi U'Per (Heidi Grows Up, Hebrew by Y. Levanon, Newman, no price given); and Shloshet Halsarim (The Three Clerks, Hebrew by Sara Razi, Newman, IL8.800) by Anthony Trollope.

M. H.

NATIONALISM AND HISTORY. By Simon Dubnow. A collection of essays on history, Judaism and the Jewish people by the great East European Jewish philosopher-historian. Edited and with an introduction by Koppel S. Pinson. 385 pp. $4.50. Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society.

Who's Where This Year?

WHO'S WHO ISRAEL 1958. Edited by Peretz Dagan. 504 pp. Tel Aviv: P. Manut.

IT may be just a coincidence that one of the longest biographies in this work is that of the editor (occupying less space only than those of President Ben-Zvi, Prime Minister Ben-Gurion, Professor Klausner, and several figures of similar stature). It may also be only coincidental that some lesser graphomaniacs are listed while such a veteran as Yokheved Bat-Miriam and such outstanding young authors and poets as Haim Guri, Yehuda Amihai, T. Carmi, David Rokeah and Pinhas Peli are not even mentioned. Perhaps, too, there is some reason for including biographies of minor officials and educators as well as businessmen while omitting, for example, Professor David Flusser or Yehuda Harry Levin.

Perhaps the editor also had something in mind when he omitted Baruch Zuckerman, veteran American Labour Zionist and member of the Jewish Agency Executive who recently settled in Israel, but included Leon Blutovish, an official of the Zionist Organisation of America; or when he included Dr. Emanuel Neumann but not Mrs. Rose Halprin or Rabbi Max Kirshbium — all members of the American section of the Jewish Agency Executive. There may even be a reason for listing the editors of "Haolam Hazeh" and the defunct "Rimon" but not the editor of "Ayin B'Ayin;" or for listing "Ramahaneh" but not "Mahanayim."

Nor, from this volume, could one know: that Hayim Hazaz had also written a play; the name of a single one of Zalman Shneur's books; that there was a poet named Abraham Sutzkever in Israel who edited a fine literary journal called "Die Goldene Keit," or that we had a playwright named Yigal Mossinsohn. All of these omissions may be the "over-reticent personalities" the editor speaks of in his preface, but they are not mystery-shrouded cave dwellers.

The publisher will be well advised to skip next year and devote his time, energy and money to producing a more balanced 1959 edition, one about which he will really have reason to be modest.

M. BEN-EZI

Life and Letters

Lenin Award to Zweig

Arnold Zweig, author of The Case of Sergeant Grisha and many other works, is one of five recipients of this year's Lenin Award for "strengthening peace among nations." The Award is given annually by the Soviet Union. Zweig, 71, lived in Haifa from 1933, when the Nazis expelled him from Germany, till 1947, when he returned to live in the Soviet sector of his native land. Another recipient is Artur Lindquist, the Swedish author.

Ostrog Bible to U.S.

The Library of Congress has acquired a copy of the first complete Bible printed in Russia, the so-called Ostrog Bible, printed in 1581. The Bible was received by exchange with the Lenin State Library in Moscow. When it became known that the Lenin Library had a duplicate copy of the work, the first to be printed in Church Slavic, the Library of Congress entered into negotiations which resulted in acquisition of the book. The Bible was printed by Ivan Fedorov, who in 1564 printed the first book ever published in Moscow, an illuminated copy of the Acts of the Apostles. Fedorov was forced to flee Moscow for political reasons, and in 1569 he entered into the service of Konstantin, Prince of Ostrog, who commissioned him to print a Bible in Slavic. The text was the work of a group of theologians who spent five years on the translation. The work is in its original binding and is in an excellent state of preservation.

SIMIAN AFFINITIES

WILBERFORCE, OUR MONKEY. By James Milne. 144 pp. Illustrated. 12s.6d. London. Phoenix House.

By Meir Mindlin

THIS is a lovely book for children of all ages, starting from about 10-12 and upwards, with no top limit. Mr. Milne writes well and naturally, and his directness and sincerity combine to produce a touching and thoroughly absorbing account of an unusual human-animal relationship.

Mr. Milne is a Scottish electrical engineer who has spent the last dozen years or so working in India. While on a job extending the electrical network of Hyderabad, a baby rhesus monkey, whose mother had been inadvertently run over by a truck, was brought to the work-camp by the driver. Mr. Milne bought the monkey from the driver with the intention of setting him loose, but was informed that if he did so, the creature would probably perish in the jungle. So he kept him naming him Wilberforce (after the abolitionist) because he was so anxious to escape from the rope to which he was at first tethered. Lovable, intelligent, and mischievous, Wilberforce soon wormed his way into Mr. Milne's heart, and their bond was cemented when he rescued the monkey from the jaws of a neighbour's vicious dog. Considerably the worse for wear and tear, Wilberforce was patched up by a vet, his broken arm set in a plaster cast, but when he came to have his stitches removed:

"He must have waited until the tightness of the attendants' grip relaxed to the required extent before employing his shock-tactics. Before any of us realised what was happening the little rascal, lying so quietly relaxed on the table, had wrenched himself free from the grasp of the two men. In a matter of seconds he was off the table, down the corridor, down the steps, out of the main entrance, and running down the pavement of one of the main streets of Hyderabad, weaving in and out among the startled pedestrians, waving his plaster of Paris this way and that, with his master charging along twenty yards behind him yelling, 'Wilberforce! Wilberforce! Come here at once!'"

Before long, Wilberforce was thoroughly domesticated and accompanied his master everywhere on his travels and inspection trips, and was especially addicted to riding with him at high speed on his motorcycle. Two dogs that were added to the menagerie became his playmates. On one occasion he saved his master's life by waking him, when he was sleeping in the open, drawing him into the tent — and only some time later, when the roaring of a sloth bear sounded from just outside the tent, did Mr. Milne know why. Though he could have easily escaped to the trees, and though he was blue with fright, Wilberforce remained with his master until the bear continued on his ponderous way.

In addition to the account of Wilberforce's habits and antics, the book is full of information and observations of Indian flora and fauna, from the sensitive-plant, that closes at a touch, to the method of training elephants (by feeding them in the trap-pit with opium-treated leaves). This information is integrated naturally in the narrative.

Mr. Milne's association with his pet ended with a strange parallel. He went off to Italy to marry and spend his honeymoon in Europe, leaving Wilberforce in the care of a trusted servant. When he returned to India (his wife not a little apprehensive about Wilberforce's way with crockery), he found that the monkey was gone. He had been almost fully grown and on a train trip with his temporary keeper went out of the window to take a swing in the trees, there encountering a troop of monkeys, and after a vivacious young female invited him up, he joined them and couldn't be found again; he had "gone back to nature."

But Mr. Milne was to have one more meeting with him. Later the same year, motorcycling round a hair-pin bend, he surprised a small group of monkeys on the road. They all ran to the side of the road

"— all, that is, except one youth, who hesitated at the roadside, just as he was about to spring for the branches, and turned about, wide-eyed.

"Slowly the realisation dawned on me, as, automatically, I brought the machine to a stop, lowered my arm as I had done so many times before, and yell-d, 'Come on, Wilberforce!' Without hesitation he came bounding straight towards me, but he stopped a yard or so away from my outstretched hand and held out his arms, gazing deeply into my eyes, I could see he was torn with indecision."

Mr. Milne spoke to him, inviting him to come with him. Wilberforce sat there motionless.

"Once he glanced over his shoulder indicating his new friends, and shortly afterwards a young female came down close to the road, making a sharp, chattering noise. He turned to go, but looked up at me once more as we said our last good-bye, and then swung off and disappeared into his jungle with his mate..."

The Eternal Triangle

By PAULA ARNOLD

A USE OF RICHES. By J.I.M. Stewart. 223 pp. 12/6. London: Gollancz.

TO this reviewer's mind, the best novels to appear in England this past year are by dons, including a librarian, not a don in the exact sense of the word, but certainly very donnish. The three are Snow, Angus Wilson, and now that quick-change artist, the Shakespeare scholar Professor Stewart. In addition to learned tomes such as "Character and Motive in Shakespeare," he has written many thrillers of a most original kind, puckish and absurd, under the name of Michael Innes. Now he appears in a third incarnation, or rather this reviewer meets him as such for the first time, as a straight novelist. (Mr. Stewart has already written two serious novels before, but I have not been able to get them).

The book under review is not for all and sundry. It contains pages on pages of introspection in the James manner, and both ladies in the story are as shadowy and unreal as those of Galsworthy. The children are precocious, which they have every right to be, considering their antecedents, but vivid and charming, and the four men who play their parts in this picture, strange as they are, all come alive. Mr. Stewart's art is consummate. Rarely have I experienced such a shock in reading as that administered by him on page 68.

Even though this is nothing like a thriller, I feel bound not to say anything of what plot there is. The story hinges on the behaviour of a man of character, or shall we say of innate decency, and if the technique is a little involved, telling us everything indirectly, in conversations, it is so cunningly and wittily arranged that once we settle down to it we are charmed on every page. It is all very, very sophisticated, and there is perhaps a surfeit of art talk. Droll and witty remarks as for instance on the Italian national traits make up for this: "What are you to do with these people? Mendacity is their element." Or the remarkable description of building workers demolishing something with the maximum of noise possible, involving the maltreatment of a resigned horse and of a motorcycle.

Of the story I will only say that it is the ancient problem of a woman between two men, and that Mr. Stewart succeeds almost miraculously in making it fresh and new.

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SPINNERS OF THE DREAM. By J.R. Secondari. 310 pp. 18s. London: Redman.

MR. SECONDARI is a young Italian who lives in America and writes excellent English, like a very few continentals before him. He had a great success with his first novel, "Coins in the Fountain," and the book under review is his third. It tells of two couples, American broadcasters, on vacation in Majorca, and of the complications caused in their lives by the English naval officer, MacGrae, whose yacht they have chartered. The attention of the book lies in the descriptions of skin diving and harpoon gunning underwater, with most interesting analyses of the feelings undergone when you dive for the first time. The self-searchings of Jeff on firm land are less successful. In fact they are definitely of too Latin a character to be believable when the self-tormentor is a hard-boiled New York news analyst. If the book were one third shorter, it would be a pleasant story of life and love in unusual surroundings.

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A MAN OF AFFAIRS. By John D. MacDonald. 223 pp. 18s. Dell.

SEA AVENGER. By J. Boaler and M. Roberts. 256 pp. 18s. Dell.

THE firm of Dell is now also bringing out new, original novels in their cheap paper edition, and the two under review will both appeal to popular taste. Mr. MacDonald is known for clever and lurid whodunits, and here writes a clever short novel about tycoons, without murder, with a few of the bedroom scenes quite unavoidable nowadays in American fiction, it seems, but on the whole a variation on the theme so popular today and getting somewhat wearisome — integrity versus shark morality in business. The novelty in *A Man of Affairs* is the ending — after having been bought by the big corporation against the interests of his present employers, Sam Glidden decides he will not stay bought.

About *Sea Avenger* we shall say the one good thing there is to say — that the authors must have studied a good deal of history and background. For the rest it is pure blood and thunder, Spanish pirates, lascivious court, burning, looting, killing, torture, treasure hunting, sex and fighting. The time is around 1830, the scene Madrid and Cadiz in Spain, and the Islands of the Antilles.

P.A.

Splendid Work On Middle East

THE MIDDLE EAST 1958. 475 pp. £3 10s. London: Europa Publications.

THE publishers are to be congratulated on the splendid job they have done in bringing out this, their sixth edition of "The Middle East." Published in March, it contains reports of such recent developments in the area as the full text of the provisional constitution of the United Arab Republic and the 11 clauses of the Jordan-Iraqi agreement of February 14 providing for the creation of that Union.

The volume contains information on the financial, cultural, economic and political life of all the major and minor states in the Middle East. An omission in the 1957 edition is here repaired by the inclusion of Israel on the map of oil concessions in the area. An excellent section is the general outline, which treats of such present-day problems as over-population, personal liberty, political organization, the cultural crisis in contemporary Islam. The maps and bibliographical notes richly enhance the book.

The value of the book is diminished only by several lapses in alertness: economic statistics on Israel reach only to the end of 1956; and names of personalities in the "Who is Who" section were not checked as to whether they were all still alive.

GIDEON WEIGERT

Publications Received

YALDUT ASHURA. By Tova Neginah. A story of Tel Aviv's forsaken children. 192 pp. Tel Aviv: Am Oved Popular Series.

Y'MEI GESHER. The story of Kibbutz Gesher during the War of Liberation. 197 pp. Illustrated. Published by Kibbutz Gesher.

OTZAR MATBEOT ERETZ YISRAEL. By Ariah Kindler. 48 full-page photographs of Hebrew coins from 375 B.C.E. to 232 C.E. with Hebrew and English commentary. Jerusalem: Mossad Bialik.

HAGAMAD. Hebrew translation of Pär Lagerkvist's "The Dwarf," by Yosef Lax. 202 pp. Tel Aviv—M. Newman.

SHLOSHET HALAVLARIM. Hebrew translation of Anthony Trollope's "The Three Clerks," by Sarah Razi. 502 pp. Tel Aviv: M. Newman.

BUHOT NIPGASHOT. By Hillel Bavli. Literary essays by the American Hebrew poet and educator. 239 pp. New York: Ogen, and Tel Aviv: M. Newman.

ISHIM MIN HAMIKRA. By Israel Cohen. Analysis of Biblical personalities from the Patriarchs to the Prophet Elijah. 255 pp. Tel Aviv: Maberot Lesifrut.

HATEATRON HAIVRI. By Israel Gur. An essay on the development of Hebrew theatre. 71 pp. Jerusalem, Kiryat Sefer.

AL PROFESSOR AVIGDOR TCHERIKOVER. Eulogies by several of his colleagues at the Hebrew University, and bibliography. 19 pp. Jerusalem: Magnes-Hebrew University Press.

HUDAH TSAKH. By Bivhah Heller-Gliadi. Riddles and quizzes on the Bible, with answers. 128 pp. Jerusalem Kiryat Sefer.

Chess

June 27, 1958

PROBLEM No. 1157
A. Ben-Menahem, Sarid
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

Kf3; Ra8; Pf7. (3)
Kb6; Ra5, Re1; Re4, Be5; Kf5; Pe5. (7)

Helpmate in three

PROBLEM No. 1158
F. Sadger, Ramot-Remez
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

Kg2; Bb4, Bg4; Kf1. (4)
Ke1; Qa2; Rd3, Rc8; Be4, Bc1; Kta4, Kth1; Pd4, b6, b5, e4, e5, d2 d3, f2. (13)

White to play and win

Solutions. Problem No. 1151 (Fastesky): 1.Rc3 K1:c2 (R:c7, B:e7, a:b4, a:b4) 2.K1:c2+ (K1:c7, K1:e7, K1f5, K1f4). Problem No. 1153 (Zilahi). 1.K:g3 a7 2.K:g2 a8Q 3.K:f1 Qh1x.

DALLAS 1957

The following two games played at the Dallas international tournament have considerable theoretical value — the first regarding the Sicilian Defence, the second — for the King's Indian.

Game No. 719

White: Tarashky	Black: Olafsson
1.e4 c5	2.Nf3 Nc6
3.d4 c:d	4.N:d4 Nf6
5.N:c6 d6	6.Bg5 e6
7.Qd2 a6	8.0-0-0 Bd7
9.f4 Rc8	10.Kt1 Qa5
11.Kb1 b5	12.e5 b4
13.e:f6 b:c	14.f:g Bg7
15.Q:d6 Rc7	16.Kte5 B:e5
17.f:e Rg8	18.h4 c:b
19.B:f6 Nh7	20.Rh3 Qc7
21.Q:c7 R:c7	22.Rf3 Rg4
23.a3 Ra4	24.Be3 Ra5
25.Rf3 Kf8	26.B:c6 R:c6
27.R:d7, Black resigns.	

Game No. 720

White: Szabo Black: Gligorich

1.d4 Kf6 2.c4 g6 3.Kc3 Bg7 4.e4 d6 5.Be2 0-0 6.f4 c6 7.Kf3 c:d 8.K:d4 Kc6 9.Be3 K:g4 10.B:g4 B:d4 11.B:d4 B:g4 12.Qd2 K:d4 13.Q:d4 c5 14.f:e d:e 15.Q:e5 Re8 16.Qg3 Rf5 17.0-0 Qb6+ 18.Kh1 R:e4 19.K1:e4 R:e4 20.R:f7 K:f7 21.Q:f3+ Kg8 22.Q:e4 Q:b2 23.Rb1 Rf8 24.h3 Q:a2 25.Qe8+ Rf7 26.Rf1, Black resigns.

NATIONAL TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP

The 4th round of the H.T.C., division "A", brought some unexpected results, the greatest of them being the P.O. Workers' team victory over one of the tournament leaders, "Beit" e.c. by 5½:2½. The absence of Snittiner and Barav, two of the top players in the latter, has proved fatal. A.S.A. scored a major victory (4½:1½) over Zahal, thereby climbing to the second place. "Lasker" kept the lead by beating Haifa with the identical results, while Jerusalem scored 4:2 against Hadera. Points score: "Lasker" 18, A.S.A. 16½, "Beit" 15½, Jerusalem 13, Haifa 10, Zahal 9½, P.O. Workers 9, Hadera 4½. The 5th round will be held on July 12.

Selection tournaments Dinner was in the lead after the 8th round with 4½ points (unbeaten), followed by Pilshchick 4, Kreitman 3, Blumenfeld 2½, Smittiner 2. The following game was played in round 8:

Game No. 721

White: Blumenfeld	Black: Kreidman
1.Ktf3 d5	2.g3 c6
3.Bg2 Ktc6	4.d4 Bf5
5.0-0 e6	6.Nd5 Ktf6
7.d:c Kt:d7	8.Kth4 Bd7
9.B:e6 d:c	10.Kt:f2 f5
11.Kth3 Be7	12.Ktg2 Rc8
13.c3 Kf7	14.Qe2 Qe7
15.Rd1 Ktc6	16 Kt:d4 Kt:c6
17.c4 a6	18.b4 Kt:d7
19.c5 Ktc6	20.Kt:e6! K:e6
21.Qc4+ Kf6	22.Ktf4 Qa5
23.Rd5 Kta5	24.b:a Qc7
25.R:f5+! Black resigns.	

THE BRILLIANCY TOUCH

The Barcza—Honfi game in the Hungarian 1957 team championship came to the following sharp position:

White: Kh1; Qf2; Rd1, h1; Bb3, d4; Pc2, f4.
Black: Kg7; Qd8; Ra8 f8; Bg6; Kt8; Pa6, b2, c7, d5, h7.
White continued 1.f5! B:f5 2.Qg5+ Bg6 3.R:h7+!, with mate in three moves.

White: Kg2; Qd3; Rb1, f1; Bb5; Pa3, c3 f2, g4, h3 Black: Kg8; Qa5; Rb6, c8; Bb2; Pa7, f7, g6, h7.

Here (Szabo—Kostal, Prague 1942) White played 1.R:b2! R:b2 2.Qd4 Qa8 3.Re1, forcing an immediate resignation.

The Clock Tower in Jaffa

is located in the centre of one of the world's most ancient places. You surely will not miss visiting it. But still another attraction awaits you there. "SAVOYA," the Restaurant for real Oriental and all other food specialities! Therefore, when staying in Tel Aviv, make your destination for dinner or supper

SAVOYA

Jaffa opp. "The Clock"
LATE HOURS NIGHTLY

CANCAN
CAFE — BAR
RESTAURANT
Central Carmel, Haifa
takes pleasure in announcing the sensational
Premiere in Israel of
Roberto Campos
and his shown band
Music for dancing and entertainment nightly.
Reasonable prices.

On Tour to Nazareth
Welcome to the
Bellevue Swiss Restaurant
situated on the heights of Nazareth, overlooking the splendid Jezreel Valley
NAZARETH

Jerusalem Cinemas
Saturday at 6.45 & 9.45, weekdays at 3.30, 6.45 & 9.45.
Starting Saturday, June 28

ARNON Tel. 4828
Air conditioned
THE GIRL MOST LIKELY
Jane Powell, Cliff Robertson
Song, Music and Romance in the playgrounds of the Pacific
An R.K.O. Radio Picture
In Technicolor.

EDEN Tel. 3828
A Great Film from the French Studios
Jean-Marc Thibault
Louis Seigneur
Geneviève Kervine
LES NUITS DE MONTMARTRE
For adults only.
In Colour — Cinemascope
Also Sunday morning at 10.30
Friday at 1.30.
THE HAPPY ROAD

TEL OR Tel. 9870
Premiere After Renovation
The Valley Of Peace
With John Kitzmiller

ORION Tel. 2314
Nur El Hoda, Anwar Kagil
Abdel Aziz Mahmoud
In the best Arab film ever made
La Fenetre De Mes Amours
Also Sunday at 10.30 a.m.

ORNA Tel. 4736
2nd Week
A Farewell to Arms
For adults only.
Two performances daily:
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Children's Matinees daily: 3.30
TISCHLEIN
In colour. Hebrew dialogue.

RON Tel. 3104
DANNY KAYE
A General with an Army of Beautiful Babes:
THE INSPECTOR GENERAL
Based on Gogol's "Revizor"
In Technicolor
Hebrew—French titles
Also Sunday at 10.30 a.m.
Today (Friday) at 2:
JEANNE RAGELS

OR GIL Tel. 6-1486
2nd Week
MICHEL SIMON
in
L'ETRANGE DESIR DE M. BARD
Directed by Géza Radvany
French dialogue
Hebrew & English Subtitles
For adults only.
Also today, Friday, at 3
Matinees beginning Sunday:
3 TELEGRAMMES
Tickets at 250 Pruta each.

ZION HALL Tel. 3286
Anthony Perkins
Jack Palance
Powerful, action-packed and exciting Western drama
THE LONELY MAN
For adults only.
Today (Friday) at 2 p.m.:
THE MOUNTAIN

Haifa Cinemas
From Saturday, June 28, 1958

ORION Tel. 4629
3rd and last week
The famous Russian Film
THE CRANES ARE FLYING
1st Prize at the Cannes 1958 International Film Festival
Non-stop matinees from 10 a.m.
Fri., Sun., Mon.:
NIAGARA
with Marilyn Monroe
Tues., Wed., Thurs.:
LONG JOHN SILVER
with Robert Lutan.

ATZMON Tel. 3003
2nd week
SISSI
In Agfacolour
Romy and Magda Schneider

PEER Tel. 2232
After a tremendous success of 7 weeks in Tel Aviv
Brigitte Bardot
in her most sensational creation:
UNE PARISIENNE
A hilarious comedy in glorious colour with: Charles Boyer, Henri Vidal.
For adults only.

MORIAH Tel. 81477
ROMY SCHNEIDER
in the musical
OH MEIN PAPA
(Feuerwerk)
German dialogue
In colour

ARMON Tel. 4848
TOMMY STEELE
England's king of Rock-'n-Roll
in
THE TOMMY STEELE STORY
Saturday 2 perfs. 7 and 9
Weekdays 3 perfs. 4, 6.45 and 9.

EN DOR Tel. 3421
Sat., Sun., and Mon.:
THE SCARLET COAT
Cornel Wilde — George Sanders
Cinemascope and Technicolor
Tues., Wed., and Thurs.:
NIGHT IN HAVANA
Errol Flynn —
Pedro Armendariz
Rossana Rory — Gia Scala
Saturday 2 perfs. 7 and 9
Weekdays 3 perfs. 6.45 and 9

ORLY Tel. 81868
THIRD WEEK
J. Arthur Rank presents
THE BOLSHOI BALLET
with
GALINA ULANOVA
In the programme:
The Dying Swan, Giselle, etc.
Eastman Colours
Saturday 2 perfs. 7 and 9
Weekdays 3 perfs. 6.45 and 9

AMPHITHEATRE
ROBERT MITCHUM — CURT JURGENS
The Enemy Below
20th Century Fox Film
In Cinemascope and Colour

ORAH Tel. 4617
ISRAEL PREMIERE
Johanna Matz—Adrian Hoven
— Paul Hörbiger
HANNERL
Romantic Comedy — Music — Dancing

GAL OR Tel. 4587
2nd week
HILL IN KOREA
A gripping story of the Korean War
Matz.: Eternal Sea
Plunder of the Sun
Diamond Queen

MAY Tel. 2988
THE LIFE, LOVES AND ADVENTURES OF OMAR KHAYAM
Technicolor
Starring Cornel Wilde, Debra Paget, John Derek, Yma Sumac
Air conditioned hall

Starting Saturday, June 28

EDISON Jerusalem Tel. 4858
Forum Film Proudly Present
The Great Historical Picture
Starring
ATTILA
Sophia Loren, Anthony Quinn
Henri Vidal
Technicolor

STUDIO Jerusalem Tel. 4855
Second Week
12 ANGRY MEN
with
HENRY FONDA
Also today (Fri.) at 5 p.m.

Tel Aviv Cinemas
Saturday: 7.15, 9.15 p.m. Weekdays: at 3.30, 7.15 and 9.30 p.m.
From Saturday, June 28, 1958

Cinema "TEL AVIV"
THE LONG, HOT SUMMER
Jerry ("Peyton Place") Wald's 20th Century Fox Production of William Faulkner's exciting novel.
Paul Newman — Joanne Woodward
Anthony Francoisa — Orson Welles
2 Week
Special 5-day Advance Sales box office open daily from 2 p.m.; Fridays 11 a.m.-2

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DANNY KAYE
GENE TIERNEY
CORINNE CALVERT
On The Riviera

ARMON DAVID
Israel Premiere
JOHN GREGSON
KATHLEEN RYAN
and introducing
JACQUELINE RYAN as
Jacqueline

CHEN
Air conditioned
DIRK BOGARDE in
Ill Met By Moonlight

EDEN Open-Air
3rd Week
FARID EL ATRASH
SAMIA GAMAL
NOOR EL HODA
in
Don't Tell Anyone
3.30—7.15 & 9.15

ESTHER 2nd Week
Air conditioned
Ava Gardner
Stewart Granger
David Niven
in a very amusing comedy
The Little Hut
In colour

GAN RENA 2nd Week
M.G.M. presents
Saddle the Wind
Two brothers, one girl, and a gun
Cinemascope — Technicolor
Robert Taylor, Julie London

GAT
Israel Premiere
BEL AMI
DE MAUPASSANT'S MASTERPIECE
An Austrian Forum Film
in Agfacolour

MAXIM 4th Week
A welcome addition to the long list of unusual British Comedies:
ALASTAIR SIM
GEORGE COLE in
THE GREEN MAN
3.30, 7.15, 9.15.

MIGDALOR
AMADEO NAZARI
MARTHA TORRES
NADIA MARLOVA
THE LAST NIGHT OF LOVE
(L'Ultima Notte D'Amore)
Formatscolor.
3.30, 7.15, 9.15.

MOGRABI
ROMY SCHNEIDER
KARLHEINZ BOEHM
Kitty Und Die Grosse Welt
3.30, 7.15, 9.30.

OPHIR
MITCH GAYNOR
GEORGE GOBEL
DAVID NIVEN in
THE BIRDS AND THE BEES
Technicolor — Vistavision
Directed by:
NORMAN TAUROG

ORION 4th Week
ERIKA REMBERG
ADRIAN HOVEN
HANS MOSER
RUDOLPH FORSTER
in a lively and entertaining film
Die Unentschuldigte Stunde
Directed by Willi Forst
3.30, 7.15, 9.15.

PEER Tel. 28395
Air conditioned
A Viennese film full of humour
DER HOFRAT GEIGER
Hans Moser, Paul Hoerbiger, Maria Andergast
Performances 3.30, 7.30, 9.35.
Rehov Yirmiyahu, buses 4, 6.

SHDEROTH Air cooled
MARIO LANZA
JOAN FONTAINE
SANIA MONTIEL in a thrilling drama with music
JAMES M. CAIN's bestseller
SERENADE
(In colour)

TAMAR 4th Week
Evenings only
THE LAST SONG
El Ultimo Cuple
Matz. continuous from 9.45 a.m.
Last show 4 p.m.:
THE LUSTY MEN

TCHELET 8th Week
ROMY SCHNEIDER
MAGDA SCHNEIDER
PAUL HOERBIGER
ADRIAN HOVEN
A luxurious creation full of majesty and glory, produced in Vienna in 1957
German dialogue
MAEDCHENJAHRE
EINER KOENIGIN

ZAMIR 2nd Week
Spanish songs and dances in a romantic adventure story
SPANISH AFFAIR
with Carmen Sevilla
Richard Killey
Vistavision Technicolor
For adults only.

YARON 8th Week
For adults only
A mighty colour spectacle
The most shocking name in 2,000,000 years, with 4 cast of thousands
RODAN
More startling than Jules Verne

Zafon
The ZAPON CINEMA takes pride in informing the public that
- its architect, Mr. Ludwig Schorr, was awarded the Rokach Prize of 1958 for the best cinema building;
- the film critics of Israel awarded prizes to four of the pictures shown by it during the year 1957/58;
- the film awarded the 1958 Oscar LE NOTTI DI CABIRIA with Giulietta Masina will continue showing for the eighth week.